1914

STRAWBERRIES

AND

OTHER FRUIT PLANTS

L. J. FARMER

PULASKI, N. Y.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRY
"SUPERB"
OCTOBER, 27, 1910.

PROGRESSIVE

To Our Patrons

We thank those who have so liberally patronized us in the past and hope for a continuance of your favors. We have been engaged in the Berry and Plant business for 30 years and during this time we have filled many thousands of orders and have sent plants into almost every country on the face of the Globe. To those who have never patronized us, we sollcit your orders and guarantee that you will be well pleased with our goods. We pride ourselves on the fact of having many customers now on our books who bought plants of us nearly thirty years ago.

A Strenuous Season.

The past summer and fall were the dryest seasons that we have ever known in this locality and with hardly an exception it was dry all over the United States. There was scarcely any rainfall from the fore part of June until October. It was my pleasure to take a trip to the Pacific Coast in June and July and we saw the results of drouth everywhere. As a result the supply of strawberry plants is more limited than usual and prices will remain firm. The supply of raspberry and other plants, however, is sufficient. It was a constant wonder to everybody, how our fall bearing strawberries stood the excessive drouth. We kept the cultivators going and harvested a fine crop of berries and have a nice supply of plants. We expect the largest trade in plants this spring that we have ever had, and our trade has been constantly increasing for the past ten yéars.

A School and Experiment Station.

Our farm is an actual experiment station, our office is a practical school of Small Fruit Culture. We test new varieties and different methods, and report our findings in the literature that we send out and in newspaper articles, from time to time. During the season we answer thousands of questions from patrons and prospective customers all over the world. There is not a single day that we do not get several letters asking advice. We ask no pay for this but it ls only reasonable for us to expect that in return we receive a share of your business.

General Information

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

Prices.

Prices in this catalogue set aside all former quotations. They are as reasonable as possible in view of conditions. In no other article of merchandise should quality count for more than in plants, since their first cost at highest prices is trifling compared to the labor and expense that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain rate any more than good cloth at shoddy prices. It is our sincere desire that plants please, not only when received, but when coming lnto bearing.

In Ordering.

Please use the order sheet and return envelope which are always enclosed with every catalogue. Fill out the order sheet carefully, writing your name and address fully and plainly. Do not neglect to sign your name. We receive many letters every year with no name or address attached to them. The writers probably think it strange we do not answer their letters. If you are a poor penman, it will pay to get some well-educated person to write your letters and make out your orders.

People Can Club Together.

We employ no salarled agents, but this does not prevent a person from taking orders at dozen and hundred rates and ordering of us at 100 or 1,000 rates. When people club together, they not only save by getting goods at lowest wholesale prices, but also save several express bills.

How to Send Money.

We will pay the cost of sending money, however it is sent, whether by Postoffice or Express Order, Registered Letter, Draft on New York or Bankers' Money Order. We also accept private checks on local banks, but take time to

collect them before shipping goods. We prefer that money be sent by Post-office Order. It helps the government and in the end all of us.

Figure up your order and deduct the fee charged you for issuing the money order, sending us the balance. We will not become responsible for the loss of postage stamps, coin or bills sent in ordinary letters, if not registered.

Payments

For plants or any goods listed in this catalogue must be made in advance. We will, however, send goods C. O. D. provided one-quarter of the full amount is sent with the order. We do not book orders in advance and hold plants unless one-quarter of the money is sent with order. Please do not ask us to trust you for plants. We are too busy to conduct a credit business and, furthermore, we find that plants invariably do better when bought and paid for, than when the planter has little or no financial interest in them. We do not send plants on credit except to old and tried customers who have always paid promptly in the past. You run no risk in trading with us. We have been years in building up our business and are known to the trade.

A Well Kept Strawberry Field in Blossom.

How We Send Plants.

We advise that small orders to distant points and all orders that weigh but a few pounds be sent by mail, or, as it is now called, Parcel Post. The moderate sized order of 10 pounds or more, except to very distant points, can be sent more cheaply by express. Large, bulky orders weighing 100 pounds or more can be often sent safely, even long distances, by fast freight, especially early in spring and late in autumn.

Information About Parcel Post.

We wish to impress upon our patrons the fact that plants do not carry any cheaper by parcel post than they did before the new parcel post arrangements came into use. The zone system does not apply to plants or seeds. You can send a package of plants just as cheaply to California as you can to your next town. The cost is ½c per ounce or 8 cents per pound, regardless of distance. The only change is in the limit of weight. You can now send 11 pounds in one package, when formerly you could only send four pounds in one package. I mention this particularly because so many people seem to think otherwise and figure out the rate by the zone system and send us postage accordingly.

Postage on plants is the same as formerly. It costs about 30c per 100 to send strawberry plants and 75c per 100 for raspberries and plants of similar size anywhere in the United States and its possessions, such as Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippines, etc. Postage to Canada, on seeds and plants, is 1c per ounce. Parcel post to England, Germany, Japan and other foreign countries is 12c per pound.

People Who Have No Experience

in Berry Culture had best leave the selection of varieties entirely to us. Send us $1.00, $5.00, $10.00 or whatever you wish to invest, state your conditions, as near as possible. Let us know the kind of soil and whether for home use or market. We will do our best to select for you the right varieties.

Our Plants True to Name.

We exercise the greatest care to have all plants true to name and reliable. We personally inspect the growing fields during the summer season. However,

L. J. Farmer's Children Picking Strawberries, September 30th, 1913.

if for any cause whatever plants should become mixed before they leave our establishment, we stand ready to either refill the order or return the money paid for the plants, but we cannot become liable beyond the original amount paid us. Mistakes sometimes happen even in the best regulated establishments.

Substituting Varieties.

In extreme cases we sometimes find it expedient to put in another kind in place of the one ordered. This is due to running short of a variety or inability to get them dug at the proper time. There are many varieties that are practically the same or closely resemble each other In value. In such cases, we always endeavor to select varieties of equal or superior value to those ordered. In case you do not wish us to exercise this right, please mark your order sheet plainly, "No Substitution."

Plants Out of Season.

The regular season for shipping plants is March, April and May for spring, and October and November for autumn. We make a specialty of furnishing

transplanted plants for June and July planting. For these, we must charge 50% more than regular catalogue rates. Because of the fact that many young plants and runners are wasted in digging plants from the fields in August and September, we make a charge of one-half additional or 50% more for orders filled at this time, than in the regular shipping season. Our season is about the latest in the United States and plants remain dormant and in condition to ship in spring long after other localities are well advanced. Snow often falls here May 1st.

Our County the Home of the Strawberry.

We live in Oswego County, which is the banner county of New York State for growing strawberries, berries as well as plants. The climate is cool and invigorating. It abounds with numerous summer resorts of national reputation. Our plants are healthy and heavy rooted, much more so than those grown in warmer climates. Berries from our county are famous in all the leading markets of the East—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

Location and Facilities.

Our farm residence, office and packing house are located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a thriving village of nearly 2,500 inhabitants. Pulaski has all the modern improvements, such as electric lights, natural gas, city water and paved streets. Salmon river, which passes through the town, has been harnessed by the Niagara Power Co. Immense dams and tunnels have been constructed. Electricity to drive machinery, street cars, and for electric lights, will soon be generated here and distributed through wires strung on immense towers to different parts of the State. We expect to see Pulaski grow by leaps and bounds. We have the Bell Telephone, Western Union and Postal Telegraphs, the New York Central R. R. and American Express. Oswego is 25 miles west and Syracuse 38 miles south of us. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank.

Address all letters and orders to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 50c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a "staminate" or perfect flowered, and one that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a "pistillate" or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates or imperfect flowered varieties will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the results. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quantity and quality of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Perfect or Staminate

Imperfect or Pistillate

BRIEF CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one

acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culure—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on

Strawberries, Popcorn, Celery and Pumpkins Harvested the Same Day, October 30, 1912, at L. J. Farmer's Place, Pulaski, N. Y.

the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer, our rule is to

put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent patash as is possible. We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from $500 to $1,000 to the acre in Oswego county. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acress, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

IMPORTANT

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to $10.00 or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates, and also give free one copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." All plants are sent postpaid at single and dozen prices. On large quantities the postage and packing is 30c per 100 on strawberries and asparagus roots and 75c per 100 on raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, roses, etc. In case actual postage paid is more than this, we will add to the bill. We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish, free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders, which is a considerable item and often charged extra by most nurserymen.

Extra Early Varieties

Early Ozark (Per.)—Originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri several years ago and has now fruited five seasons with us. We consider it by far the very best extra early variety for strong, rich soil such as ours. It ripens with Excelsior and has the same deep red, rich color, but cannot be compared with that variety in any other way. With us it is fully as large and productive as Sample or Glen Mary. We gathered our first ripe strawberries from Ozark June 1st and they were picked June 28th for the last time. Thus they ripen the earliest of all and are done before the late varieties come onto the market. The berries are very firm, glossy and of a deep red color. The plants are models of growth and show more vigor than any other variety. A picture of five rows growing near our residence (shown in this catalogue) will give one an idea of their habit of growth. The demand is such that we cannot reduce the price from last year. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Excelsior (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, $5.00.

Johnson's Early (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Earliest (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Michel's Early (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

August Luther (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Fairfield (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Ideal Rows of Early Ozark

Rule for Finding Number of Plants to the Acre.

Divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the multiplied distance between the plants, and you will have the number of plants to the acre. Thus, if the plants are set 2x3½, you divide 43,560 by 7, and get 6,223, the number of plants on an acre when set 2x3½ feet apart.

Beeder Wood (Per).—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Early Market (Per.) Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Early Superior (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Ewell's Early (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Missionary (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Virginia (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

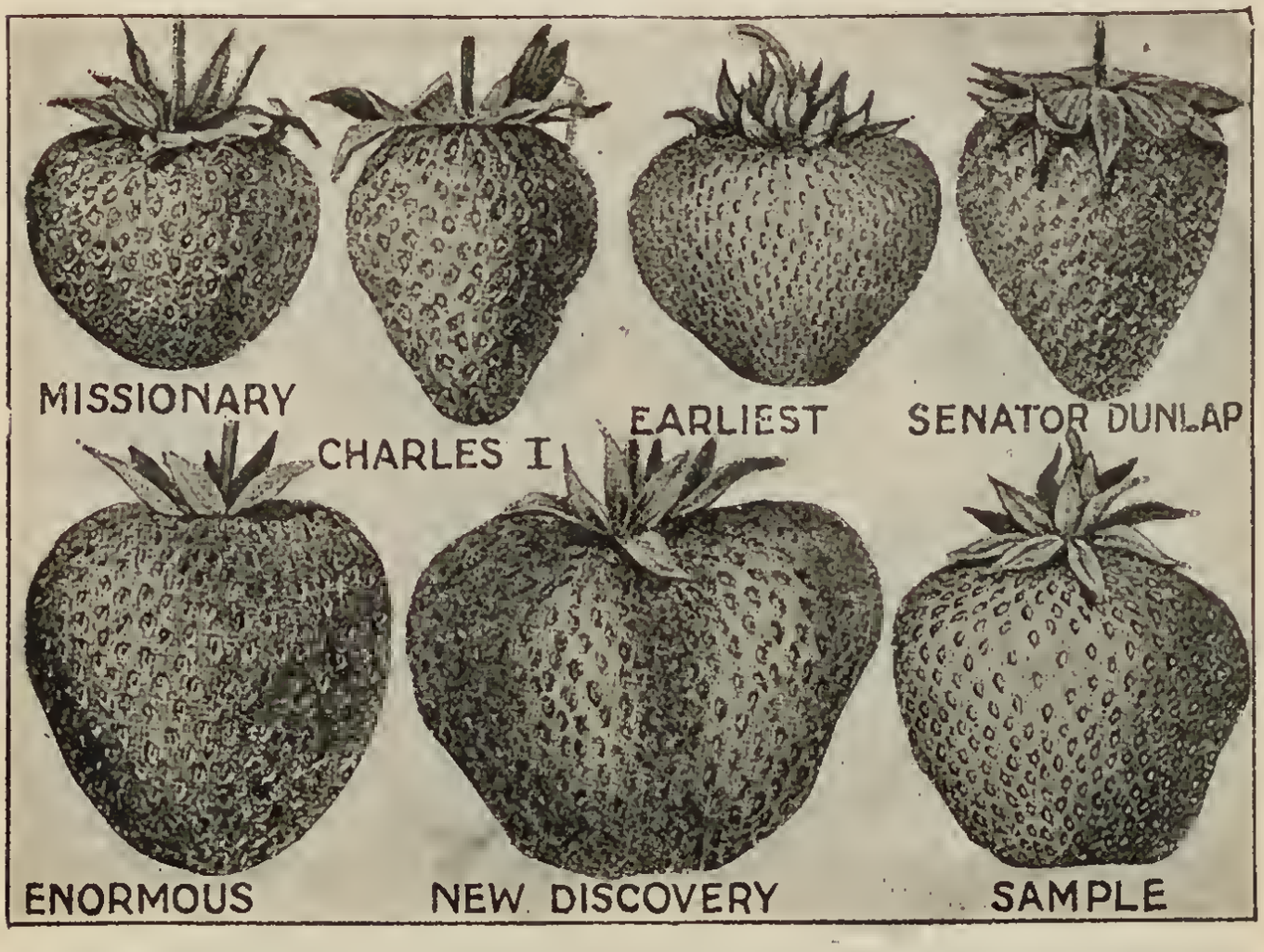
quality of the berries is vastly improved. This variety often bears a light crop of berries in the fall, if the leaves are mown off after the spring crop is harvested. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Warfield (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Chipman (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Success (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Marshall (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c;



Second Early Varieties

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—It is rare that a variety of strawberry attains such great popularity with the masses as has the Dunlap. It is one of the few varieties that will adapt itself to all kinds of treatment. In the hands of an expert, it can be grown to perfection; in the hands of an ordinary farmer, it will give about the best returns of any strawberry he can get. The plants are strong, healthy growers, which, if unrestricted, will soon cover the ground with plants. With little work, they can be kept in the same place from year to year. The berries are medium to large in size, depending on the treatment they get. The color is a deep, rich, dark red and the quality is excellent. If a customer has them once, he wants them again. If part of the plants are thinned out, the yield and

100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

Abington (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

Crescent (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Haverland (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Clyde (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1,000, $8.00.

Oom Paul (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

La Follette (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $5.00.

Klondike (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Midseason Varieties

New Discovery (Per.)—This is a new berry received from Indiana. The plants are the strongest growers on the place, covering the surface with great large, vigorous plants. It seems to re-

quire but little manure and eare to do its best. The plants stood fully a foot high in fruiting season, the stems of great, large berries stood upright and easy for the piekers to get at. The berries are very firm and deep red clear through and through. One of the best for shipping, canning and home use. If there is a berry for the multitude that will surpass Dunlap, it is the New Discovery. Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Helen Davis (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75e; 1000, $6.00.

Norwood (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50e; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

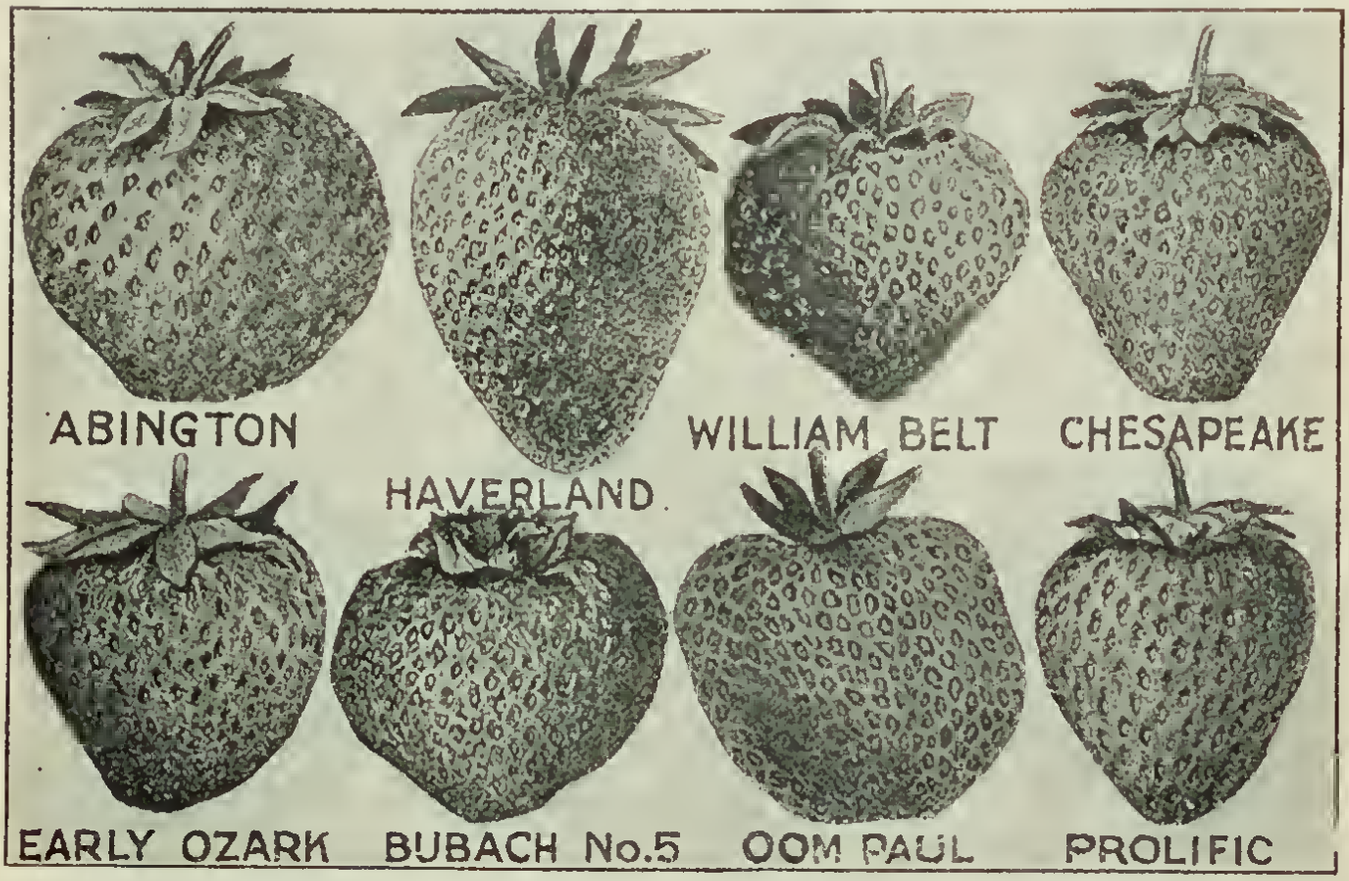
Parson's Beauty—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75e; 1000, $6.00.

Dornan (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Splendid (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, 75e; 1,000, $6.00.

make it pay. Twenty-five plants for 50e; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Oswego (Per.)—We sell more plants every year of this than of any other mid-season variety, which is a good indication of its popularity. The plants are strong growers, making a moderate number of runners, which are inclined to bunch the young plants together if not spread out carefully. It succeeds best on dry soil, and I have seen enormous crops growing on soil too poor to produce profitable crops of most other varieties. The plants are very large, light colored and root very deeply. The berries are long, wedge shaped, light colored on one side and of a deeper color next to the sun, but no white tips. The flavor is mild and the flesh is meaty and of much substanee. It is enormously productive and bears good crops from year to year, producing, in some eases, better crops the



Downing's Bride (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75e; 1000, $6.00.

Buster—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, 75e; 1000, $6.00.

Bubach (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Wilson (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Longfellow (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Pride of Michigan—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Highland (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Barrymore (Per.)—A new strawberry that eomes from Massaehusetts. The plants are fine growers, reminding one of Marshall in this respect. The berries are very large, deep, rieh red outside and inside, and have the very finest flavor. Barrymore will prove to be a very large strawberry of exquisite flavor that ean be produeed in sufficient quantities to

seeond and third years than the first. I know of no better mid-season variety for average soils and no berry will give such returns on light, poor, sandy soils. It is essentially the poor man's berry. Twenty-five for 25e; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

New York (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25e; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Golden Gate (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

William Belt (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Prollfic (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Winchell's Beauty (Per.)—Fine for home use or market. Twenty-five for 25e; 100, 75e; 1000, $6.00.

Oregon Iron Clad (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Corsican (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Ryckman (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Jessie (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Cooper (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

King Edward (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Lea (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Wolverton (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

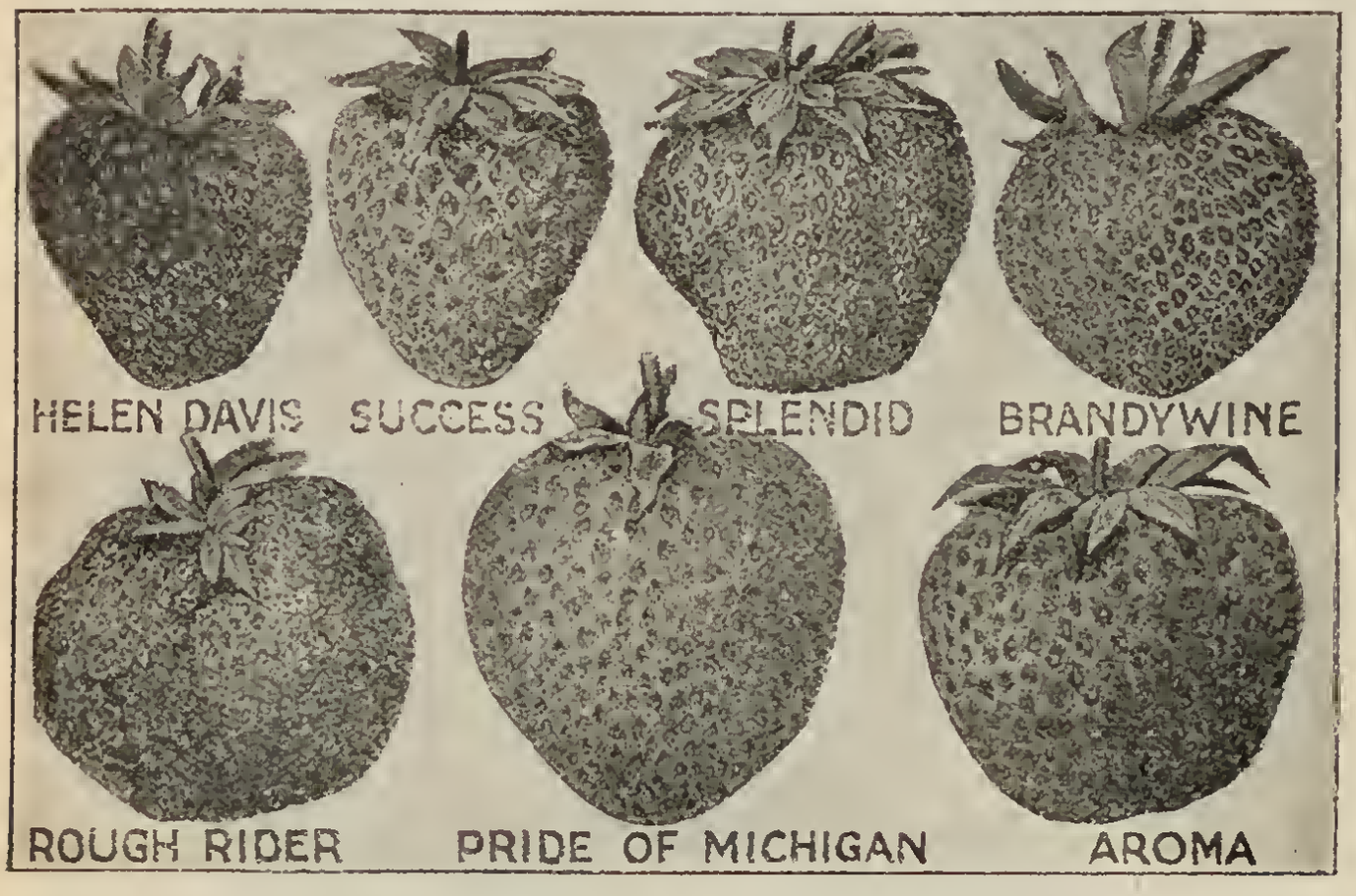
Twilly (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Kevitt's Wonder (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Edgar Queen (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Gray's Gold Dollar (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.



Gold Dollar (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Gibson (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

McKinley (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

The Hub (per.)

This new strawberry comes from Massachusetts and is thus described by Mr. S. H. Warren: "The Hub was originated by Mr. George Fuller of Melrose, Mass., who for many years made a specialty of growing strawberries and strawberry seedlings. Mr. Fuller was a particular friend of mine, and when he was nearly 80 years old he gave me 200 plants. The Hub is a seedling of the Bubach and Belmont, resembling the latter variety in shape. The fruit is large, smooth and firm, dark, glossy red in color, and it shines as if it were varnished. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that it is the most attractive strawberry I have ever seen, and I have been growing strawberries for 57 years. The plants of the Hub are productive, and their season is from medium to late. They make enough strong, healthy runners, but not in excess. The originator of the Hub considered its quality better than that of the Marshall, and I consider the Marshall the standard of excellence in quality." Price of plants: Twenty-five for $1.00; 100 for $3.00.

Williams (Per.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Sharpless ((Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Late Varieties

Aroma (Per.)—A very popular market variety in most sections of the United States. It is a good grower and very productive. The blooms are very fertile in pollen and thus adapted to fertilize pistillates. The fruit is very firm, late and deep dark red color clear through the berry. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Sample (Imp.)—One of the most dependable varieties for market. The plants are good average growers, producing an enormous crop of very large berries, quite late in the season. The berries are regular in shape, with blunt end as if sawed off. I know of no variety that will bring better returns to the average fruit grower. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Fendall (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Heritage (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; $1000, $10.00.

Cardinal (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Brandywine (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Glen Mary (Per.)—This variety is classed as a perfect flowered kind, but it is rather weak in pollen and does better when planted near some strong pollenizer. The plants are model growers and produce immense crops of the very largest berries. The berries are firm, deep red in color, with white noses now and then. The fruit is very firm, a good shipper and much in evidence in market. Growers like it on account of its large size, productiveness and firmness. It is of poor flavor, however, and not very popular with consumers after they find it out. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

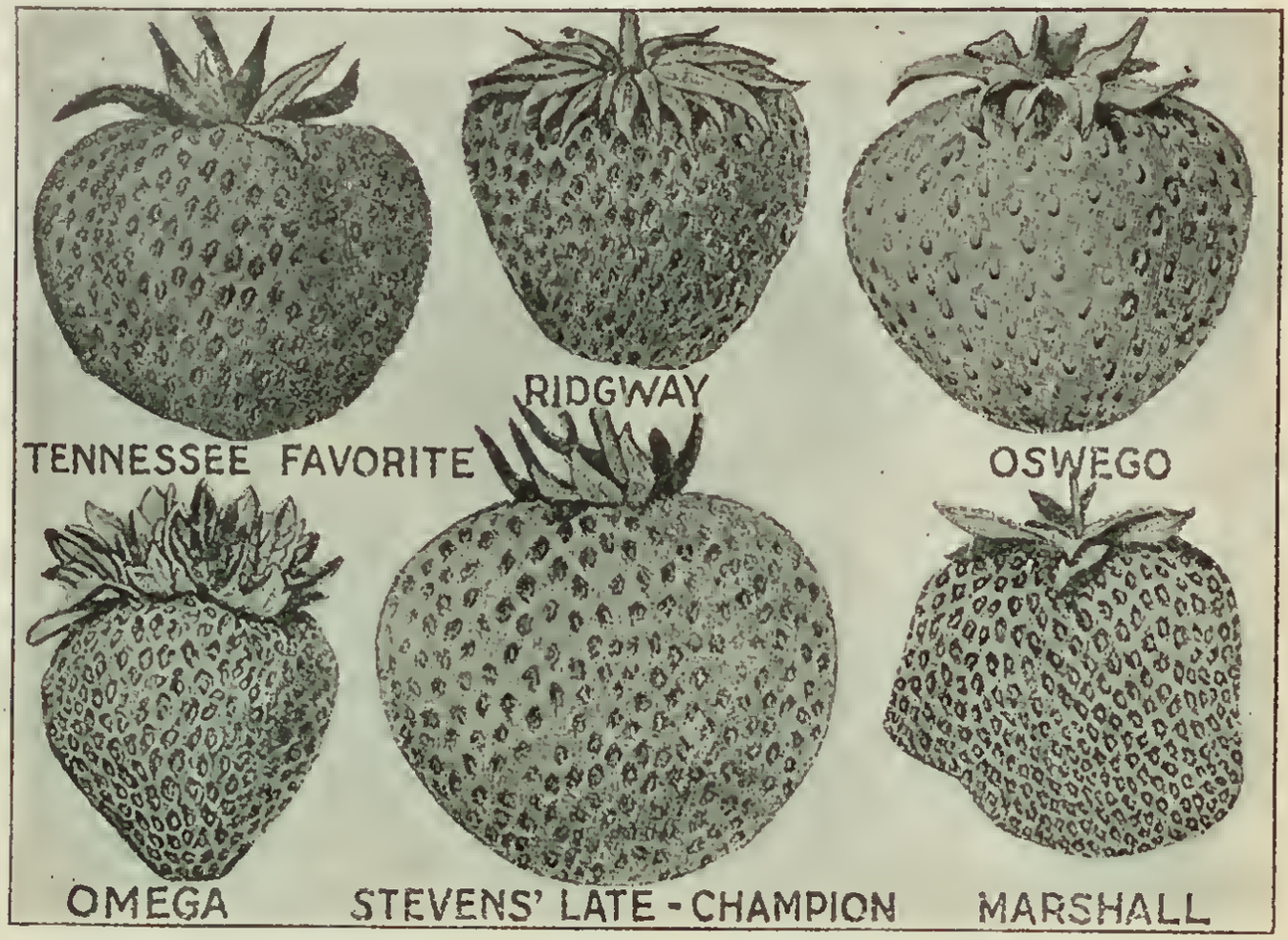
Enormous (Imp.)—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00, 1000, $8.00.

Rough Rider (Per.)—One of the very latest berries in cultivation. Plants healthy and good growers, very productive. Berries medium to large, roundish, deep dark red through and through, very firm and fine for canning and shipping long distances. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Gandy (Per.)—The standard late strawberry. Plants are fair growers with runners long and far between plants. The berries are large, very firm and fine for shipping. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

Belle (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Florella (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.



Champion (Per.)—This is now largely grown in most sections for late market and for pollenizing Sample and other late pistillates. The plants are good growers, healthy and productive. The berries are large, somewhat irregular, very firm and of a beautiful bright color. It is a good keeper and will stand on the vines a long time between pickings. I know of no late strawberry more valuable. Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Omega (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Chesapeake (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Parker Earle (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

Ridgway (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Fremont Williams (Per.)—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Emerson Joe (Per.)—Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $10.00.

Crimson Cluster (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Dicky (Per.)—Twenty-five for 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, $6.00.

Tennessee Favorite—Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.00; 1000, $8.00.

JOE JOHNSON (Per.)

The Future Late Berry

A Wonderful New Strawberry

This new berry originated in the southern part of Wicomico county, Maryland, about three years ago and has been well tested. It ripens about the same time as the Chesapeake, and has one very important advantage over this very popular berry, in that it makes a nice bed of plants, while the Chesapeake is rather a shy plant maker except in very favorable soil.

The Joe Johnson is very productive of

very large berries. It is a beautiful red berry with a bright green calyx, which adds greatly to its beauty and market value. Flavor is one of the best; a perfect table and canning berry, and one of the very best shipping varieties. Has a perfect flowered blossom, and is a strong fertilizer.

The Joe Johnson will without doubt become the leading late berry as soon as enough plants can be grown to get it well introduced. Twenty-five for$1.00; 100, $3.00.

Fall Bearing Varieties

The following varieties blossom from May until December in this locality. They would bear large crops in June and small crops in the fall, if unmolested. By picking the early blossoms up to as late as August 1st, we get large crops of fruit in September, October and early November. Picking the blossoms is some work, but nothing compared to the extra prices received for the fruit at this late and unusual date.

Basket of "Americus" Fall Bearing Strawberry. Photographed October 14, 1911.

Americus (Per.)—This variety is, all things considered, the best variety for the average person to grow of all the fall bearing kinds I have tested. It is a seedling of Pan-American crossed with Louis Gauthier. The seeds were sown in a window frame in February, 1905, and in August of that year, ripe berries were picked from the young plants. I procured some plants in May, 1910, and have had them under test ever since. The Americus will produce about the same number of plants as Bubach under same conditions. It is not a large plant maker and must be forced to get a big run. The plants are very healthy and will stand hot, dry weather and go through when common varieties succumb. On sandy, light soils or even on stony loam, the berries are inclined to be small to medium size. On clay and other kinds of very rich, strong soil, they run large and fine, in fact, the largest single specimens of any fall variety are picked from Americus on clay soils. The flavor is fine, the finest of all the fall bearing strawberries and superior to Marshall in June. A shortcake made of Americus in August or September is the most attractive dish you could imagine. Realizing the great value of this variety, we have increased our stock as rapidly as possible and now offer the largest and finest stock of Americus in the world. We have reduced the price so any one can afford to buy them. One hundred plants set in April or May should produce 80 to 100 quarts of berries in the fall of

the same year. If you can sell them at 25c per quart, you pay for your plants and have a good profit left. Price of plants: Dozen, 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.00.

Selected Large Plants—Dozen, $1.00; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.00.

Francis (Per.)—Produced in the same lot of seedlings with Americus. The plants are very similar in growth and the layman could not pick them out if both varieties were growing in the same field. But have the two varieties under cultivation in your garden and you will soon detect the difference. For my own use, I prefer the Francis to all other kinds of fall bearing strawberries. It is so productive that you can hardly keep the blossoms off if you are after them every week. It produces so much bloom and fruit that it is hard to make the young runners start, and therefore we get comparatively few new plants; and they will always be scarce and high priced. If the plants are allowed to fruit all they will, the young plants will be weakened and are liable to winter kill. The plants we have to sell are kept in vigorous growth by removing the blossoms until after hard freezes, and are, therefore, much superior to the ordinary run of Francis. At their best, the plants of Francis are small and must be carefully nursed. They succeed best on rich upland, such as stony loam. On clay they are nearly a failure, but do well on any light soil. The berries are very large, averaging larger than any fall bearing strawberry we have fruited. The individual berries are irregular, but glossy and attractive, and of the most beautiful color. This variety is a great success with us. I have made a careful study of its habits and I can make more money in growing the fruit than of any other variety. I am willing to wager that I can grow 10,000 quarts to the acre the same year the plants are set out. We have the largest stock in existence, but compared to other kinds, it is limited. Doz., $1.50; 25, $2.50; 100, $8.00; 1000, $50.00.

Productive (Imp.)—This is the stockiest growing plant of all the fall bearing kinds. It is enormously productive in June and bears a full fall crop. For best results, we advise removing the blossoms but once in May instead of cutting them off up to August 1st, for this variety. The past season we allowed them to fruit in June and they bore the largest crop we ever saw grow on strawberry plants. Without any other care, except hoeing out the weeds and keeping clean, they bore a full crop again this fall in September and October. It must be properly pollenated by planting Americus and Francis or Superb on each side of the row. The berries are medium to large in size, have the seeds on the outside and are good shippers. It is of fair flavor. Doz., 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1000, $25.00.

One Plant of Superb in Fruit September, 1913.

Superb (Per.)—This variety makes beautiful plants and they are vigorous and healthy. It produces a limited number of berries in the fall of the first year and if allowed to, would produce an enormous crop in the early summer of the following year. It would also bear a fair crop in the fall of the second year. There will be interested parties tell you that Superb is superior to other fall bearing strawberry kinds. It produces very large, even shaped, beautiful berries in the fall, but it would take acres to get a crate of them at any time in the fall of the first year. It bears a fine spring

crop, however, and a good average crop in the fall of the second year. We had them beside the "Progressive" this year and under the same conditions, it was hard to get a quart to the row when the "Progressive" were picking 12 to 16 quarts to the row at a picking. When we got this variety from the originator they were badly mixed with an inferior kind and we have now got them sorted out, so what plants we offer are true and unmixed. Dozen for 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.00.

Progressive (Per.)—This variety has been known as Rockhill's No. 16 and was introduced in the spring of 1913 for the first time. It is a cross of the Senator Dunlap and Pan American. The fruit and plants closely resemble the Dunlap in appearance. The plants produce more runners and new plants than any variety of fall bearing strawberry we are familiar with. We have had it on trial for two seasons. The berries are just about the size and color of the Dunlap and produced in great abundance. It produces good paying crops in the fall of both the first and second years. During the past season we removed the blossoms once in May from plants that had been set the year before and these plants begun fruiting in July and lasted until snow came. The amount of fruit that we picked from 500 plants set in the spring of 1911, the past summer and fall, was almost beyond comprehension. It has a serious fault in that it lacks flavor. It is the "Ben Davis" among fall bearing strawberries. Price of plants: Dozen, $1.00; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $40.00.

Iowa (Per.)—This is a very sturdy, strong growing plant, the individual plants getting to enormous proportions. It does best on clay. The fall crop, like that of the "Superb," is small, but the crop in June is simply immense. The amount of fruit picked from the rows of the "Iowa" and "Productive" on our farm in June of last year, was simply wonderful. Dozen, 75c; 25, $1.00; 100, $3.50; 1000, $30.00.

Pan American (Per.)—This is the first fall bearing strawberry of American origin and the parent of all other valuable varieties that bear in the fall. It is a sport from the old Bismark strawberry and was found growing by Samuel Cooper in 1899. It is fairly productive, but a poor plant grower and inclined to mildew of foliage. We would not think of planting it if we could get plants of the improved varieties named above: Dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.00; 1000, $50.00.

Autumn (Imp.)—A seedling of the Pan American which has been used to make crosses with Pan American and other varieties to produce improved varieties of fall bearing strawberries. If the blossoms are picked once in the spring, the plants will bear a fair crop in the fall of the first or second year. If the plants are allowed to bear a crop in the regular fruiting season in June, it will be of immense proportions and the fruit will be very attractive and pleasing. The color is very dark, glossy and attractive and the flesh is firm and a good shipper. There is no variety in existence superior to this for canning. The plants are inclined to bush up more than any other variety, but it produces a goodly quantity of runners and new plants. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.

Findlay, Ohio, July 21st, 1913.

A year ago I purchased from you one dozen fall bearing strawberry plants including Francis, Americus, Productive and Superb, and 25 plants each of six spring bearing varieties. I can say that I am pleased with the results I have obtained from their cultivation. I harvested a good crop of berries this spring, most of which I sold for 15 cents per quart. My customers were greatly pleased with the size and quality of the berries.

I allowed the fall bearing varieties to run as much as they would in order to get a large number of plants. I transplanted 900 of these plants, removed two sets of blossoms and within the past week have gathered seven quarts of berries. I get 25 cents per quart.

From the dozen fall bearing plants I got as many quarts of berries as from 25 of the spring bearing berries for the spring crop. E. V. FOWLER.

Geneva, Switzerland, Feb. 14th, 1913.

We received to-day the parcel of plants advised by your of January 31st.

The strawberry plants seem to be in good order, although they have made long pale sprouts.

LE PONDOUR MEDELE,
Per F. J.

Weiser, Idaho, April 4th, 1913.

Two years ago I sent to you for one Hastings potato, which did exceedingly well. I have 650 pounds now. Find enclosed 50 cents for one Bull Moose. Hope it does as well as the Hastings.

IRA REED.

Belmont, N. H., May 12th, 1913.

I bought one bushel of Hastings potatoes of you last spring. When they came we had a mess baked and another boiled, and, as they seemed to fill the bill, the rest were planted and produced under just ordinary cultivation 40 bushels of potatoes that at this date are cooking dry and mealy, and we are having the time of our lives to keep enough to plant, as everybody that gets a taste of them wants some to plant. FRANCIS A. BADGER.

Buhl, Idaho, Feb. 25th 1913.

I got one tuber of Hastings of you last year late in the season, and my daughter-in-law cut it into 16 pieces and 14 grew. They were not cultivated or hoed at all, but I guess they got more water than they needed. We dug them Oct. 1st to take to the fair, when if they had been left in the ground, they would have grown another month. We got 65 pounds from that one potato weighing three-quarters of a pound. MRS. ELIZABETH WARD.

Ellenburgh, Wash., Feb. 19th, 1913.

In 1911 we bought three Productive and three Americus from you. All of the Productive and one Americus died. The two remaining Americus increased to 12 plants that year. Last year we set out these 12 plants, and from August 15th to October 15th we picked 18 quarts of fine strawberries from them, besides we grew 116 new plants.

FRED I. MOFFETT.

East Aurora, N. Y., April 15th, 1913.

There has been received at the Roycroft Shops, for Mr. Elbert Hubbard, a basket of strawberry plants, all in splendid condition. Mr. Hubbard is away. I know of but one thing to do with plants that arrive, and that is to put them in the ground where they belong. So I had our gardener make a strawberry bed for them and there they are to-day.

Sincerely yours,
ALICE HUBBARD.

Floydada, Texas, April 12th, 1913.

Received the strawberry plants all O. K. I ordered one dozen Francia and I set out 14. You ought to see the change they made in one day. I set them out in the morning and they are looking bright and green. All my orders for plants and supplies shall go to L. J. Farmer from now on.

ARTHUR DUNCAN, JR.

Andover, Mass., Aug. 12th, 1913.

The fall bearing strawberries that I ordered of you came in perfect condition. I ordered one dozen and you kindly sent me 15.

GEORGE D. WARD.

Four Years' Experience with Fall Bearing Strawberries

I procured my first supply of improved fall bearing strawberry plants in the spring of 1910. These were the Francis and Americus. The next spring, I got a supply of Superb and Productive. Since then I have tried Iowa, Progressive and several others.

The fall bearing strawberries have been a great success with me. They are more persistent in blossoming in the fall than other kinds are in the spring. If strawberry plants blossom, they are quite sure to bear fruit, and we have had a plentiful supply of fruit at any time we wanted it. To distinguish these strawberries from spring or summer bearing kinds, we have called them Fall Bearing, but really they are everbearing strawberries. They begin to blossom in May when other kinds do, and continue to blossom as long as there is any growing weather. In about three weeks after the blossom, you get ripe fruit, so that you can have ripe fruit at most any time after May, by properly

Pickers at work, gathering the Fall Strawberries at L. J. Farmer's Place, October 20, 1910. Cut from L. J. Farmer's Book, "Farmer on the Strawberry."

manipulating the blossoms. With common spring-bearing varieties there is only one set of blossoms, and these are produced in May. If frosts come at this time, they are destroyed and we get no fruit. With the everbearing kind, if one or two or several sets of blossoms are destroyed by frost, you will still get a crop of berries provided there is sufficient time after the blossom is set to mature the fruit. Last spring, we had late frosts which destroyed nearly all the blossoms of the spring bearing kinds. Strawberries were the smallest crop in many years. The spring bearing kinds were almost an entire failure. It killed the blossoms of the fall bearing, yet they came out again in a week or so and bore an immense crop of berries in June and early July. These same plants that bore so heavily in June and July, without any further manipulation except good culture, begun to bear in August and continued to bear until the blossoms and berries were destroyed by heavy freezes in the fall. The strawberry is a very hardy fruit and the only time that it is easily injured is during the blossoming period. After the berries set from the blossom and become as large as peas, it is very hard to kill them and they will grow and ripen even

after quite heavy frosts. In many sections up in the mountains of Colorado and other places, it has been practically impossible to grow strawberries on account of late spring frosts. With the everbearing varieties, it will now be possible to grow them at a profit. The frosts picked the blossoms for us last spring and we did very little cutting of blooms. We found that where the blossoms were not removed at all and the plants allowed to bear a full crop in the spring, that they did nearly as well with the fall crop as when they were disbudded in May. This was undoubtedly due to the unusual season. It was very dry and the plants remained free of fungous diseases. We find that when plants are weakened by heavy fruiting, that they yield to disease more readily and do not bear so well in the fall. It is better to cut the first blossoms of Francis, Americus and Progressive anyway. If you allow them to fruit from the first bloom, the berries will be so numerous that they will not be large enough to compete with other kinds in the markets. The Superb, Productive and Iowa may be allowed to fruit from the first blossoms and the berries will be of good marketable size. These kinds are inclined to bear good crops of berries in June but do not bear as large crops as Americus, Francis and Progressive in the fall. They do their best when kept in narrow rows or hills, but never quite equal Francis, Americus and Progressive for fall fruiting, no matter how

Strawberries in Corn Cutting Time, October, 1912.

you treat them. There seems to be two types of the fall bearing kinds, the one kind that should be used almost exclusively for fall bearing and the other kind which can be used for both spring and fall bearing. To show how the Productive will yield in spring, we might give our experience with it this past season and it has done equally well every year that we have had it. We had rows that had been dug close so that there was nothing left but the parent plant, yet these rows, 350 feet long, picked as high as 60 quarts of berries in June at a single picking. In September these same rows picked as high as 16 quarts to the row at one picking. The Superb and Iowa will do fully as well in June, but they will not do quite as well in September. One thing that I learned the past season was that we can get as many or more berries from a narrow row of plants as we can from a wide row and they will be superior in color, size and flavor. We had rows of Superb four feet wide and other rows dug down so that there was only the mother plant left. The narrow rows would pick 12 to 16 quarts at a picking, while the wide rows would go about 8 quarts to the picking. In addition to this, the berries from the narrow rows would be large, smooth and

regular in shape, while those from the matted rows would be inferior in every way. The only way to grow Superb is in the narrow row.

We had a very heavy trade in plants last spring (1913) especially the fall bearing strawberries. Worn out and exhausted by hard work, Mrs. Farmer and myself left for the Pacific coast June 12th. The men were busy in replanting a lot of odds and ends of stock that remained unsold and it was impossible for them to get after the fall bearing strawberries and remove all the blossoms. The frosts had removed a good many of the first ones and so what berries we got from these plants in June were of quite good size. We arrived home July 8th and found them still picking strawberries. It came off very dry after that and the summer crop of berries soon came to an end. We had just one mess of strawberries the night of the 11th of June before we started from our own plants, but we ate them in Washington, Oregon and California, and have had them practically every day since we got home up to December, and the vines are full of them still (Dec. 3d); but of course the freezes have destroyed their flavor and there is hardly any color to them.

Our first real picking of fall bearing strawberries was made July 21st. Since then we have been picking most every day in quantities up to Oct. 11th. On Aug. 27th, we gathered 490 quarts and did not finish picking the beds, picking 82 quarts the next day. At the State Fair in Syracuse, we showed a barrel filled with earth and plants growing out from its sides through holes; with blossoms, green and ripe berries on the plants; also plants in pots with berries on them, and 324 quarts of berries, arranged nicely in crates and carriers. The exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and was pronounced the most attractive and interesting exhibit shown in the Fruit Building. All day long for six days I stood and answered thousands of questions about strawberries in general and fall bearing kinds in particular. Eight thousand circulars were picked up and carried to their homes by interested parties. I have shown the fall bearing berries at the State Fair for four years now, but there seemed four times the interest shown in them the past year that has ever been shown before. The public seems to be waking up to their value and they are getting the attention that they deserve. At first, most everybody considered them a fake or something that the ordinary person could not grow. They are hearing from them on every hand. Some have neighbors growing them successfully. I was at the Ogdensburgh fair for two days and the same proportionate interest was shown there. I took two crates of berries there and also some plants in pots. The berries were sold out the last day and carried all over Northern New York and Canada.

The season of 1913 will long be remembered as the most unsatisfactory from an agricultural standpoint that we have had in many years. It was so dry that most everything suffered. Dairymen had to buy so much grain to piece out the pasture that their profits were destroyed. It was too dry for corn, potatoes and garden crops. A killing frost Sept. 10th killed corn and potato tops. Fall strawberries suffered with the rest, but we kept the weeds out and the cultivators going and it was the surprise of everybody how we could get them to bear at all in such a dry time. We had about 2½ acres in fruiting and had it been a normal season we would have been bothered to get them picked. As it was, we gathered nearly 150 crates of 32 quarts each, and they sold at an average price of $6.40 to $8 per crate.

Of all the varieties, the Americus stood the drouth best. We would pick the Americus and every time we picked them we would think that it would be the last good picking and yet the next might be a better picking than the last. Thus it kept up from week to week until a heavy frost Sept. 10th. This was an unusual freeze for the time of year and killed all the blossoms and softened a good many of the ripe berries that were exposed. The small berries that had already set from the blossom were not all destroyed and the most of them developed and ripened. There were freezes from time to time after this which destroyed the blossoms and we did not get berries quite so late this past fall as we have during former seasons. Most of our fields were two years old and these begin to fruit earlier in the season and do not last as late as the new set fields. The berries that are found in large quantities late in October are generally found in the beds that have been set the same year.

The Iowa did not bear a very satisfactory fall crop, but it was on loam and must be planted on clay to do its best. The Productive bore better than ever before in the fall and so did the Superb. We had the Superb in narrow rows, which accounted for its behavior. The Progressive bore a great crop, but a good many berries were small and inferior. This berry, while it undoubtedly yields better than any of the others, produces a greater proportion of small and irregular specimens. It is also very dark in color and does not keep its appearance on the market. The flavor was better than usual this year, due to the dry weather. If one is not particular about quality or color, the Progressive is undoubtedly the most valuable fall bearing strawberry for the average person to grow. The Francis has very short roots and on two-year-old beds it suffered terribly. On new set beds it bore prodigiously and was a great success. The Francis is so large and pretty that I always use them for exhibition purposes.

Raspberries

All kinds of raspberries have paid exceedingly well during the past few years. Several years ago there was a depression in the business, due to overproduction. Prices ruled low and raspberries proved far less profitable than strawberries. We have sold thousands of quarts at 5 and 6 cents per quart. Now the ruling wholesale price is 10 cents and better, for black and purple berries; and 15 cents and better for pure red berries. The black and purple berries retail in the cities at 14 to 25 cents, and reds at from 18 to 30 cents per quart. It will be seen that, taking into consideration the enhanced price and the fact that raspberries can be grown so much more easily than strawberries, in profit they prove a close second to strawberries. Blackcaps are especially in great demand in the cities, due to the fact that this fruit has become diseased in many sections and fails to produce good crops; and then, the black raspberry of to-day, as represented in our best varieties, is more meaty, less seedy and far superior to the blackcaps of several years ago. The demand for raspberry plants of all kinds is enormous at the present time and almost impossible to supply.

Bezeman, Mont., June 4th, 1913.
I desire to notify you that the fall strawberries ordered from you to be sent to M. D. Goughneur at Tigard, Ore., arrived in excellent shape and are doing finely. Mr. Goughneur is my brother, who is farming my place at Tigard. MRS. JENNIE E. LOVE.

Seward, Neb., May 20th, 1913.
I am going to order some more strawberry plants, as I was so well pleased with those I have from you. Please find my order below and send as soon as possible 25 Pan-American and 25 Americus.
MRS. MARY LEUBBEN.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are three types of raspberries in common cultivation; the blacks, the reds and the purple varieties. The reds grow more upright than the others and can be planted much closer together on that account. The purple varieties are the strongest growers and also the most productive of all, but the color is unattractive and the customer must be educated to their use. When once known, they sell rapidly and are especially adapted for home use. The reds are of the very highest quality and most appreciated by epicures. If we could have just what we prefer, we would choose the reds for table use, the blacks for pies and the purple berries for canning. We believe in setting raspberry plants close in the row—say 1 to 2 feet, as this induces many canes which grow small and withy and are not broken off by the wind as when set several feet apart, and only one or two canes allowed to the hill, which grow very large and are easily twisted off at the base by the winds. Red raspberries can be set in rows 5 or 6 feet apart; blacks from 6 to 7 feet apart, and purple varieties from 6 to 8 feet apart. The plants should be set late in the fall or early in the spring before the little germ, which makes the canes, has started to grow much. We have also had wonderful success in allowing the young shoots to get from 6 to 18 inches high before taking up and transplanting. In fact, the best field of raspberries we ever had was planted with these green plants, in late May or early June when plants were well started. In setting raspberry plants it is a good plan to provide for some loss, by tranching in a few extra plants to fill out vacancies later on, during wet, lowery spells. In round numbers, it takes about 2,000 raspberry plants to set an acre. They yield from 2,000 to 5,000 quarts to the acre, more or less. The plants must be kept free from weeds by hand hoeing and horse cultivation, the first year; afterwards most of the work can be done by cultivator and one-horse plow. We nip the canes when one foot high, the first year, and when 18 inches to 2 feet high, the second year, which causes the bush to branch and produce its fruit near the ground. In trimming, take off about one-third of the growth in early spring every year. In fertilizing, use commercial fertilizers, not too rich in nitrogen. Use a brand analyzing, about 2 per cent nitrogen to 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash. If 500 pounds of these goods are used on each acre per year, the field can be kept in profitable production for several years. Neglect the fertilizing and the first crop is the best and afterwards the plants rapidly deteriorate.

Black Varieties

Plum Farmer—At a meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers at Rochester, January 4, 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at Geneva Experiment Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer Raspberry: "Of all the named varieties, under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, the berries large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It should certainly be given a trial in all commercial plantations." Nothing I could say myself would be more effective than above and it fully confirms what I have been saying for years—that Plum Farmer is by far the best black cap that has ever been introduced. I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growers so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates, shipped from this locality, sold in New York City for over $600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a lot of plants received from Ohio some 18 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants during all these years, and never have seen any other variety that near approached it in practical value, and have yet to meet the man who can honestly say that it is not superior to all other varieties. The plants are fine growers, being more free of diseases, peculiar to black caps, than other varieties, are hardy and when ripened in the fall have a clean silvery bluish appearance. When loaded with fruit they are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is being planted in all the great raspberry growing sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific and is meeting with universal favor. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Last year it was especially praised and commended at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit that is in greater demand than black caps and if one has well drained soil to plant them on, they are sure to make great returns. Our black cap plants are grown on dry gravel and are entirely free of diseases. They will succeed when plants from heavy soils will succumb to disease. I tell you frankly that the plants of Plum Farmer we have to sell are worth double ordinary black cap plants. Price of No. 1 tip plants, 50c per 25; $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000. Price of

extra selected plants, 25 for 75c; 100 for $2.00; 1000 for $15.00.

Black Diamond—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Kansas and Cumberland—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Gregg—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.00.

Eureka—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.00.

Conrath—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.00.

and inferior in every way. When grown as it should be, the Cuthbert raspberry is large, fine colored and firm. It is the best flavored red raspberry I have ever eaten and in great demand among consumers. There is no variety of fruit of any kind more sure of a ready market than Cuthbert red respberries. It ripens midseason and continues late. Very productive. Growers should avoid plants that have become infested with root gall. Our plants are free from this disease.

Red Varieties

Cuthbert—This variety is the standard of excellence. The plants are strong, upright, healthy growers and are hardy in most sections. They are quite free of diseases and will do well in the same place from year to year if well cared for. To get the best results the grower should plant them on strong well drained soil and use plenty of commercial fertilizers. The surplus canes must be removed, cut out same as weeds, and the canes kept in hills or narrow continuous rows. If allowed to choke the rows, the young canes will come up as thick as grass, and the berries will be small, of poor quality

We have a large, fine stock. Twenty-five for 35c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.00.

Idaho (Everbearing)—I procured the Idaho from a grower in Wisconsin. It was found originally in the State of Idaho, growing in a garden where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants, but the plants are sturdy, strong growers, making strong, upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the great crop of fruit without staking. The plants are the hardiest of all red raspberries, having withstood 30° below zero, and I am sure they will stand 40°

below with no injury. They rarely ever grow over 3½ feet high with us, branching naturally like a tree without pruning, and require very little attention except to be kept clean of weeds and grasses. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over 1 inch in diameter, of a deep rich red color, very attractive. It is very fine flavored, different from Cuthbert, having an agreeable flavor all its own. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting later than Loudon and Cuthbert. I am able to sell the fruit in our local market in preference to all other varieties. We have fruited in six years and consider it the best red raspberry for home use and near market. We are planting it extensively for market and believe that when its merits are fully known that the demand for plants will be enormous. The Idaho fruits from July to October and is the best everbearing raspberry we know. Prices for plants. 15c each; dozen, $1.00; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $35.00.

Marlboro—The standard extra early variety produces a good crop of fine colored, firm berries, very early in the season. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000. $10.00.

Ruby and King—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25.

Loudon—Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00.

Eaton—Twenty-five for $1.00; 100, $3.00; 1000, $20.00.

Miller—Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.25.

Herbert—Twenty-five for $1.50; 100, $5.00.

St. Regis—The St. Regis everbearing red raspberry is the sensation of the day. It is being talked about from the Atlantic to the Pacific. People are planting it by the hundreds and thousands and the demand is enormous. I have taken great pains to ascertain the facts and the evidence is that it is a very valuable variety. It originated in New Jersey among a colony of Italians who made money by selling the fruit to hotels and restaurants late in the fall after all other kinds of berries were gone. It is a fine berry in every respect, being hardy, very productive, of good color and fine flavor. It does finely in the regular season and you get the fall crop extra. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety. 15c each; dozen for $1.00; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.00; 1000, $35.00.

Dark Red Varieties

Columbian—The most popular of well known purple raspberries. It is a strong, healthy grower, sometimes making canes 1¼ inches in diameter. The canes are distinguished by the yellowish color and are very thorny. It is not entirely hardy but if the canes are frozen to the ground a new set will come up in the spring and bear a fair crop of fruit. I have picked them at the rate of 5,000 quarts to the acre at one picking. It is fine for home use and for common markets where large quantities of raspberries are wanted at a fair price, they can be grown so cheaply. The fruit is very large, meaty and firm, but picks rather hard unless the patch is well cultivated and the fruit well ripened. Even then it will crumble some. Its dull red color is overlooked when the housewife learns that they can be purchased for a few cents a quart less than real red raspberries. They are so enormously productive that the grower can well afford to sell them at a moderate price. When canned they are of excellent flavor. The Columbian is a great money maker. Twenty-five for 50c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $12.00.

Schaffer's Colossal, Haymaker, Cardinal—Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.00.

Royal Purple—This variety is the greatest advance yet made in purple raspberries. What I think of it is best expressed by the fact that I paid $1,000 for the original stock of plants. It originated in Indiana by an old nurseryman with years of experience who says it surpasses everything he has ever seen in the raspberry line. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne 16 successive large crops and some of the time in the winters the mercury has gone 35° below zero. The canes are model growers, very vigorous and healthy, upright in growth. The color of the bark is a deep, rich red, unlike Columbian or Schaffer, and the canes are smooth except near the roots. Pickers can go through these bushes and gather the fruit without tearing clothes or scratching their skin. The berries are large, purple in color, very firm, good keepers and shippers. They pick easily from the bushes and can be gathered before fully ripe if wanted, when the color is more attractive. It is so firm that they can be handled and shipped in quart baskets. They do not crumble when picked and present a better appearance in the basket than other purple raspberries. One strong point in their favor is their season of ripening. With us they were fully two weeks later than Columbian in ripening the bulk of the crop, although they were ripe fully as early to start with as that variety. The past season we were able to get 2c per quart above other purple raspberries. It is unquestionably the most valuable purple raspberry and if I were confined to one variety of raspberry of any kind, it would be Royal Purple. We have fruited it five seasons. Price of plants, 15c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $6.00; 1000, $50.00.

Washington, D. C., April 16th, 1913.
I received the plants in good order.
A. HAMMER.

Sand Spring, Okla., March 21st, 1913.
Almonds and Spanish chestnuts have arrived and they are beauties. It is a pleasure to do business with such as you and I shall take pleasure in recommending you to others. ED. A. PAGE.

Independence, Mo., May 12th, 1913.
My plants, No. B-648, came in excellent condition, and there were more than I sent for; thanks.
S. H. CARTER.

Providence, R. I., June 3d, 1913.
Plants received in good condition and all are in the ground. MRS. ALLEN H. PRICE.

Plymouth, Cal., March 22d, 1913.
The blackberry plants you sent me are splendid. Such fine rooted plants. I received them in good condition and am pleased with them.
MRS. ALICE GRAVES.

Falls Village, Conn., June 18th, 1913.
The strawberry plants reached me in fine condition and are growing rapidly. Some are already putting out runners. MRS. E. L. HASELTINE.

Blackberries

The blackberry is an exceedingly profitable fruit crop to grow, provided a satisfactory market can be obtained for them. The competition of wild ones has been a serious menace in many sections in years gone by, but this state of affairs is rapidly giving way to better conditions. The old slashes and wild places that used to grow up to blackberry plants after the timber was cut off are now being rapidly reclaimed, and there is a limit to the production of wild blackberries. The cultivated crop will be more and more important and remunerative from year to year. It takes from 100 to 200 plants, made up of several varieties to supply the family in fresh fruit from day to day and enough to can; and it is better to have a supply in one's own garden than to spend so much time in roaming the fields for wild ones.

Cluster of Watt Blackberries

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Blackberries require about the same treatment as raspberries, but should have a little more room. They do best on well drained land that does not hold water long after a rain. The rows must be marked 7 or 8 feet apart and the plants set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the rows. It is a good plan to plow deep

furrows and set the plants in the bottom on the loose fine earth, filling in about them slightly when first set. As the plants grow, the furrows can be gradually filled until level full.

Cultivate the middles and hoe about the plants the first year sufficiently to keep weeds down and the plants growing. Treat all canes that come up between the rows as weeds, cut them off. Don't run the cultivator too deep, as every broken root sends up a sucker which will interfere with cultivation. Nip the canes back like raspberries to make the bush grow stocky and self-supporting. When the canes finally crowd the paths, you can cut them off with bush hook or scythe to keep within bounds. Mulch under bushes where cultivator does not reach, and keep middles well cultivated from year to year.

Varieties

Snyder—The standard early blackberry. It is hardy, vigorous, healthy and enormously productive. The canes are upright growers, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the large crop of fruit. The berries are large, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well grown and allowed to ripen before picked. For years growers have tried to get a better blackberry than Snyder, but few will admit that they have succeeded. It is to blackberries what Dunlap is to strawberries; Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries, etc. The canes are reddish in color and unequaled in hardiness. Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $1.50; 1000, $10.00.

Taylor—This variety is later than Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are greenish yellow in color, very productive. The berries are larger than Snyder and of better flavor. The shape of the berry is long. The flavor is excellent, fully as sweet as wild blackberries and of more pronounced character. Twenty-five for 75c; 100, $2.00; 1000, $15.

Watt—I visited Mr. Crawford of Ohio and he assured me that Watt was his best blackberry. He described it thus: "This is a chance seedling that came up in an orchard, near Lawrence, Kansas, some 12 years ago. After hearing very favorable reports from neighbors of the finder, we obtained it on trial some years ago. Last season we had it in full bearing alongside of the Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties to the end of the season we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy as far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place." The Watt is a fine growing plant with us. It is a good bearer, and ripens its berries over a long period, from medium early until very late. The fruit is large, roundish and glossy black. In quality is one of the best. Twenty-five for $1.50; 100, $5.00.

Blowers—One of the most remarkable new fruits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild. It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. The original 1/3 of an acre has borne in five years the enormous crop of 10,637 quarts. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing its greatest crop in August, but quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the grocerymen for $4.80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels, or over $500 to the acre. It sells for 2c per quart above other blackberries. Blowers is not entirely hardy here. Price of plants, 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

Erie—The largest blackberry we have ever grown. The canes are upright growers, stout and vigorous, branching like a tree. It is very productive, but not entirely hardy. Fruit round, glossy and very attractive. 25 for 75c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

Early Harvest—25 for 75c; 100, $1.50.

Eldorado—An excellent sweet flavored berry. It is hardy and productive. Berries are long. 25 for 75c; 100, $2; 1000, $15.

Ward—25 for 75c; 100, $2.

Ancient Briton—If there is a variety as hardy or hardier than Snyder, it is Ancient Briton. The canes are strong vigorous growers, very productive of the largest, finest flavored berries, jet black and attractive. 25 for 75c; 100, $2.50; 1000, $20.

Lucretia Dewberry—This trailing or running blackberry is very interesting and profitable to grow. The canes must be trained much the same as grapes, either run over trellises, tied to stakes or kept in closely pruned hills. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit of the largest size, larger than ordinary blackberries. Its season of ripening, soon after strawberries, is in its favor and helps the sale of the fruit. 25 for 50c; 100, $1.25; 1000, $10.

Giant Himalaya Berry—2 for 25c; 12, $1; 25, $1.50; 100, $5.

Village Springs, Ala., March 24th, 1913.
In April, 1912 you sent me 3,000 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants. One month after planting I picked at least one quart daily. Fine large berries.
W. R. CHILES.

Marysville, Cal., March 28th, 1913.
I have received the 100 strawberry plants. They were well packed, and if I ever want plants I will send to you.
H. O. PETERS.

Downers Grove., Ill., April 30th, 1913.
Your strawberry plants sent to me have come in good shape and are fine plants.
R. E. LACEY.

San Jose, Cal., March 20th, 1913.
I received the Idaho raspberry plants to-day. They are fine. Thanks for the extra ones.
CHAS. S. BROWN.

Greenwood, Va., April 12th, 1913.
The plants were in good condition. I am most anxious to give them a fine show, as they are the first fall bearing strawberries to be tried in this section.
MRS. W. R. MASSIE.

De Queen, Ark., May 4th, 1913.
The fall bearing strawberries I got of you some time ago are all living and doing fine.
FRANK LANSDOWNE.

Currants

The currant requires a very moist, rich, strong soil to do its best. The culture is very similar to gooseberries. They must be kept clean early in the summer before fruiting, and when in fruit, must be muiched with straw or some quick growing crop, iike buckwheat, sown to keep down weeds and to act as a carpet for the pickers. After fruiting, the mulch shouid be removed, the oid surplus wood cut out and clean cultivation be given. If sprayed with poison to kiil the worms and with bordeaux or lime and sulphur, to keep the foiiage from mildewing, the growth wiii be large, the bushes wiii remain heaithy and large annual crops can be gathered.

Varieties

Perfection.

Fay's Prolific—A vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of the largest size. Inclined to do better on light soils than some varieties. Very popular with most growers. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $4; 1000, $35.

White Grape—Best variety for home use. Very sweet and appetizing Plants healthy and productive. Best white variety, 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $4.

Wilder—A vigorous, upright growing bush, very popular in many eastern localities. It is very productive and the berries are large. Recommended highly by S. D. Willard. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $4.

Red Cross—A newer variety which has made great strides in popular approval. Preferred by some to Fay. 10c each; doz., $1; 100, $5.

Perfection—A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large and picks easily. The picture of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken at the Geneva, N. Y., station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it equals or exceeds the Fay. Probably the most popular new variety now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. 20c each; doz., $2; 100, $12.

Lakeview, Ore., March 28th, 1913.
I have read with interest your book on the strawberry and was much pleased with it. If every nurseryman would write their catalogue as you do and tell the truth, there would not be so many failures in growing fruits.
GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Boulder, Col., April 7th 1913.
Last year we bought 12 Pan-Americanfil and six Americus strawberry plants of you. The Americus yielded very well and developed 20 new plants, which we will set out this season. The Pan-American did not do much. MRS. MARY M. WRIGHT.

West Haverstraw, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1913.
Enclosed find money order for $3.15. Please send me by express one dozen each of Franels and Americus potted strawberry plants.
The difference of 15 cents is for "Farmer on the Strawberry," which you sent me by request and which I think is positively the very best I have ever read on the subject, and I want to possess the work as a reference. JOHN DE CAMP.

Branford, Conn., April 17th, 1913.
The 4,000 Plum Farmer raspberry plants I ordered of you were received in good condition and planted during favorable weather. Please send me by express as soon as you receive this 1,000 Plum Farmer black raspberry plants. I need them now.
H. W. AVERILL.

Wilmington, Del. March 21st, 1913.
The strawberries I bought from you last year equaled my expectations. Out of the dozen plants, 11 of them lived, and, if the winter did not kill them, I think I will have 75 to 100 plants. I also had three or four dishes of berries to eat, and the flavor was all right. CHAS. H. GRAY.

Elberton, Ga., March 15th, 1913.
The strawberry plants came in good order; many thanks. MRS. T. M. SWIFT.

Phillips, Me., Oct. 13th, 1913.
We were more than pleased with the fall bearing strawberries. They have been bearing all the fall and now, after several frosts, have buds, blossoms, green and ripe berries on them.
MERY S. BUBIER.

Niverville, N. Y., July 25th, 1913.
I received the strawberry, and the Blowers blackberries in May and saw that every plant was set out properly. The blackberries are all right. The Americus strawberries are fine, and I only lost one out of 50, but I have only 19 left out of the 50 sharpless. MRS. J. M. SUTHERLAND.

Mystique, Iowa, July 14th, 1913.
The Plum Farmer raspberries I got from you several years ago are the best yet. A. J. MASTERS.

Athens, Pa., July 14th, 1913.
The fall strawberries I received from you last spring have gone beyond my expectations. I removed the blossoms until the 1st of July, and now they are just starting to blossom again. I let some fruit and the berries were fine. They are the berries to raise to make money on. JAMES H. PATTERSON.

Newburgh, N. Y., June 6th, 1913.
We received the Americus strawberries in fine condition and thanks for the extras. They were as nice strawberry plants as I ever saw and are all living. FLOYD WEIR.

Nezperces, Idaho, July 22d, 1913.
The American strawberry plants I purchased of you last year are doing finely. Every plant lived. I believe they are going to be a success.
MRS. J. T. PRICE.

Gooseberries

A very popular fruit, espeeially with our foreign element. The fruit ean be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending on the taste. Many people like ripe gooseberries to eat out of hand.

The plants should be set about 3 feet apart in the row, with rows 5 to 6 feet apart. They should be frequently hoed and eultivated to stimulate a large healthy growth early in the season. They will begin fruiting the second year and eontinue every year as long as well eared for. To keep the worms from eating the leaves in early spring, the plants should be liberally sprinkled with hellebore or Paris Green water. To prevent blight, spray liberally with Bordeaux mixture or lime and sulphur.

Varieties

The Carrie Gooseberry—This new variety comes from the State of Minnesota. It is of pure American origin and not inclined to mildew. We have had it growing for several years and have never seen it affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. The fruit is a deep red color, smooth, attractive and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are better known it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry equals it in value for planting for home use and near markets. It is not as large as Downing, but is much larger than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price 25c each; 6 for $1.25; 12 for $2.00; 25 for $3.50; 100, $12.00.

Houghton—A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. 10c each; dozen, $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Downing—This is a very popular variety. Bushes more stocky than Houghton. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 15 each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Josselyn—A large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are vigorous, productive and hardy. The fruits are pale red, smooth and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very desirable. 15c each; dozen, $1.50; 100, $12.00.

A Branch of Carrie Gooseberries

Industry—A large, deep red English variety, much grown in this country for fancy market and canning. 20c each; dozen, $2.00; 100, $15.00.

Chautauqua, Keepsake, Columbus, Triumph, Portage—25c each; dozen, $2; 100, $15.00.

Spottsville, Ky., June 12th, 1913.
Received your plants a few days ago in fine shape. I am well pleased. D. D. LANGLEY.

Abilene Kan., April 10th, 1913.
The plants arrived all right. I planted them at once and they have started to grow.
N. G. HERSHEY.

Lewiston, Idaho, April 15th, 1913.
Berry bushes came through O. K.
D. WHITFORD.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., March 15th, 1913.
Your catalogue and postal came to hand followed by the plants. They are something different than I have ever seen in strawberry plants for the size and robust quality. MRS. AMELIA GIBS.

Cayuga, N. Y., May 23d, 1913.
I write to thank you for the nice way you filled my order. My strawberries are growing nicely, also the raspberries and currants. The Rough Rider and Americus are doing the best of any of them.
C. M. FORSHAY.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 14th, 1913.
I want to tell you what perfect success I had in bringing the fall strawberries to Cleveland with me. I tied each basket in a paper and set them into a market basket. We left Pulaski Saturday at 8 A. M. and reached Cleveland at 5:30 the same afternoon. The berries were in perfect condition and were the astonishment and delight of all who saw them.
CARRIE A. CROSS.

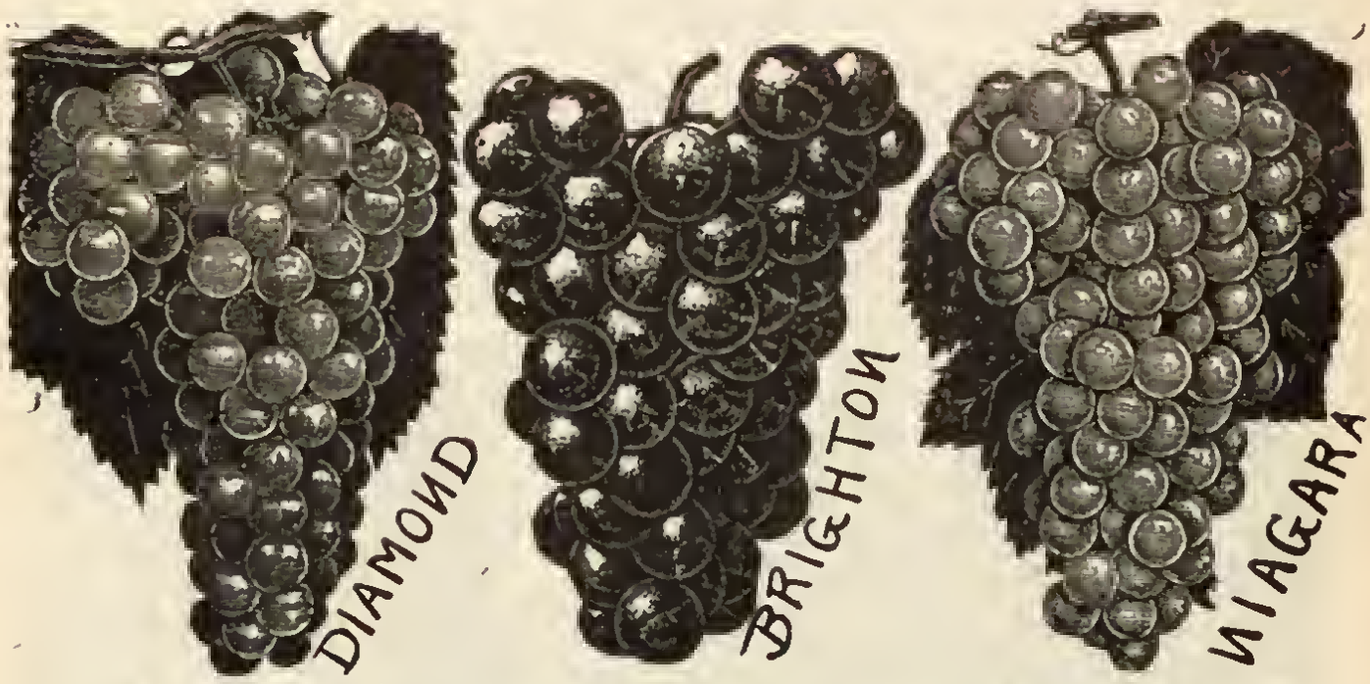
((These berries were picked by us in the afternoon and delivered to Miss Cross the evening before she left for Cleveland. —L. J. F.)

Muskegon, Mich., June 4th, 1913.
Received one bushel of potatoes in good condition.
CHAS. WELLS.

Geneva, Ohio May 18th, 1913.
The 50 Americus plants arrived May 16th in very good shape. They were still damp in the wrapping.
E. F. MERRILL.

Grapes

This fruit requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences, and to cover unsightly objects. There is hardly any location but what will ripen the early and more hardy kinds and every farmer and houseowner should have a supply for home-use. The varieties we list are adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.



Pruning.—When the vines are set they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. In November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about midsummer pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed. Prices given are for 2-year-old vines.

Varieties

Townsend—This new grape originated in Tompkins County, N. Y., several years ago and has been well tested. The vine is a strong healthy grower and produces fruit in great abundance. The fruit is yellowish green in color, a good sized bunch with berries part way between Green Mountain and Niagara in size. The flavor of the fruit is excellent. The cane is hardy and adapted to northern climates. We think this is an exeellent variety for the suburbanite to plant who wants plenty of choice grapes of fine quality. 2 yrs. old, 25c each; doz., $2.50; 3 yrs. old, 30c each; doz., $3.00.

Campbell's Early—A variety of the Concord type, very early, a good bearer and all around good grape. Vines healthy, vigorous and hardy. The cluster is large, shouldered, compact; stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black, with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin, with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy; flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both home use and market. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines six weeks without shelling. 15c each; doz., $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Niagara—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leatherly and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 10c each; doz., $1.00; 100, $7.50.

Worden—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers, but produce immense annual crops. Bunch, large, compact, handsome. Berries large; color, black, ripening a week or ten days before Concord. Skin, thin; flavor excellent. 10c each; doz., $1.00; 100, $7.50.

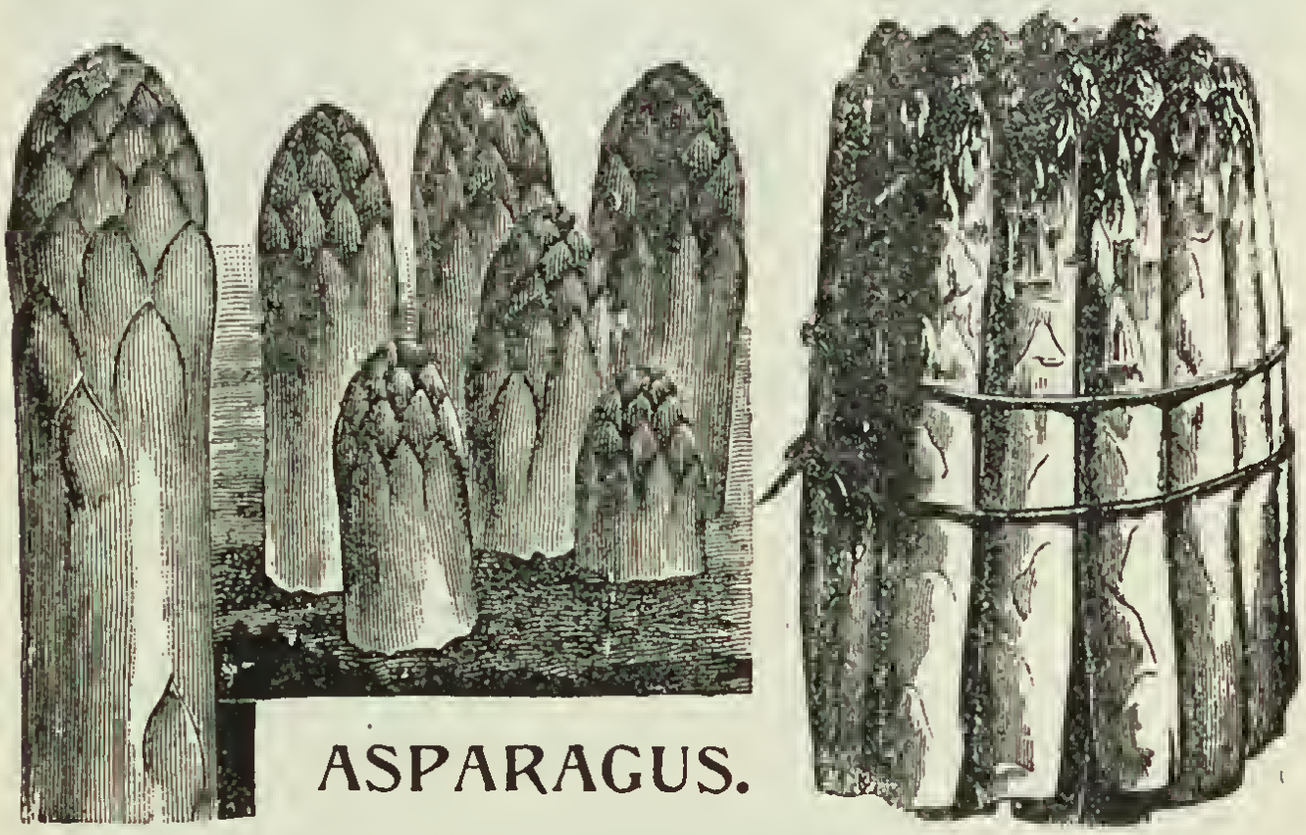
Green Mountain—The earliest good grape. Color, yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; doz., $2.00.

Concord—Vigorous, healthy, productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Best to run over porches and cover buildings and unsightly objects. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz., 75c; 100, $5.00.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15c each; doz., $1.50; 100, $10.00.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivalling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus fully as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.



ASPARAGUS.

How to Grow Asparagus.

The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large two-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young

shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

Price of Asparagus Roots—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per dozen; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1000.

Extra Heavy Roots—We have about 20,000 roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 35c per dozen; $1.25 per 100; $7.50 per 1000. We can supply 1-year-old roots at $3.50 per 1000.

Bushel Basket of Bull Moose Potatoes Grown at L. J. Farmer's Place, October, 1913.

The Bull Moose Potato

The Bull Moose Potato—Since the 1913 catalogue was sent out I have secured control of a new potato which I have named the "Bull Moose." In March of 1913, a gentleman came to me with a sample potato and wanted me to buy his entire supply which was about 30 bushels. I finally closed the deal and offered it for the first time in my spring price list of 1913 at 50c per tuber, $2.50 per peck. We sold quite a quantity at these prices and we have yet to receive an unfavorable report, while we have several nice letters speaking of the variety in the highest terms. It is my experience with this potato that I wish to speak of most fully here. When we got through the shipping season last spring we had 12 bushels left and these were planted June 8th on an old raspberry field that had just been treated to a light coat of manure and plowed under. After plowing, a good coat of burnt lime was applied at the rate of one ton to the acre. They were planted 3 feet 4 inches apart each way and covered about 4 inches deep.

No fertilizer was used except the barn manure and lime. They were kept clean with the cultivator, which was started even before they showed through the ground. They were hand hoed but once and the large weeds pulled late in the season. From the 12 bushels planted we dug 280 bushels of as fine looking potatoes as I have ever seen. They were quite uniform and there were few small ones. The largest specimen found weighed 2 pounds and 2 ounces. One interesting thing about this crop is that they were not planted "In the Moon" and they were planted on "limed" soil. Every good authority will tell you that lime is bad for potatoes, it makes them scabby. These Bull Moose potatoes were not scabby, they were smooth and beautiful to look upon. Other varieties planted beside them in the same field under the same conditions were scabby. The potato is roundish, the true market type, it is white in color and of fine flavor. It did not rain to any extent from the day they were planted until after the heavy freeze of September 10th. This freeze cut them down while they were in full growth and must have reduced the yield fully 50% under what it would have been, had the tops come to full maturity. When we dug the potatoes we found that the roots had run deep into the soil and had ramified in all directions, completely sucking up every bit of moisture available. So confident are we that we have the best potato in the world that we repeat the offer that we made in the Bargain Price List of last spring. The offer is as follows: If any person buys and pays for these potatoes this spring and is not satisfied with them after the crop is dug in the fall of 1914, we will pay him back his money (the money that he paid us) and take the crop off his hands at market price of potatoes in our locality. Nothing could be fairer than this. Price, 25c per tuber; extra large selected tubers, 50c each, postpaid; ½ peck, 75c; peck, $1.25; ½ bushel, $2.00; 1 bushel, $3.00; 10 bushels, $25.00.

The Hastings Potato

There is just Irish enough in me to appreciate a good potato and I have never seen anything superior in quality to the Hastings. This variety originated about fourteen miles from us several years ago and now is more largely grown in that locality than all others combined. It is a very late potato and requires a full season to attain its greatest perfection in yield and flavor. For best results, it should be planted early, and growing through a long season as it does, it takes advantage of every bit of moisture and favorable weather that comes and is able to produce a big crop when varieties of shorter season will often fail. It is such a rank grower that it ought to be planted fully 3 feet apart each way and then will cover the ground with vines which are practically immune to hugs and blight. It produces potato balls every year. The tubers are white in color, roundish in shape, the popular market type, and are of very fine grain and of excellent flavor. Unlike most other late varieties of potatoes, it is good to eat, like early varieties, as soon as dug in the fall. The flesh is very solid and tubers of ordinary size are real heavy. It is rarely that you will find a hollow specimen. This variety has yielded 400 bushels to the acre on ordinary soil, when with the same care, on the same soil, right beside them, Carman, Rural New Yorker and others produced but half that yield.

We have sold the Hastings potato in every State of the Union and they have given universal satisfaction. A cousin of mine grew 83 pounds from one tuber. A man in New Hampshire produced 138 pounds from one tuber weighing 1 pound. A man in Oregon got 140 potatoes, weighing 98 pounds, from one potato weighing 1 pound. We could fill this book with like testimonials. Price, 1 tuber, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.00; 10 bushels, $15.00.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long, hard winter. The roots are very hardy and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We would plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a forkful of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large, tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk with little leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years, they will do better if taken up and divided and reset. We have an immense stock of pieplant roots to offer. They will be all split, ready to plant. Note our reduced prices.

Linneaus—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use, 2 for 10c; 12 for 50c; 100, $3.00; 1000, $25.00.

Victoria—Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 10c each; dozen, 75c; 100, $5.00.

Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of vegetable fiber in it in order to do their best. They must be partially protected anywhere in New York State and similar latitudes. Barn manure is best for roses and it must be put about them in the fall when they are dormant. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased wood must be cut away each spring and the new branches cut back about one-half in length. Our rose bushes are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores; and at the price we ask for them—25c each or $2.50 per dozen—are real bargains. Most every bush will bloom freely the first year set out. We offer a smaller grade of plants at 15c each; $1.50 per dozen. Add 5c for each rose plant if by mail.

FREE GIFT WITH EVERY ORDER

It has been our policy during the past few years to give extra plants, seeds or bulbs to patrons in order to induce them to increase their orders and make them amount to $2. or more.

We accept orders for $1.00 or even less, but there is hardly any profit in these small orders, as it takes as long to do the clerical work and almost as long to fill the small order as the larger one.

As an inducement to make your order as large as possible, we agree to send 2 ears of Admiral Dewey Popcorn free with every order amounting to $2.00. If you order $10.00 worth of goods, you get 10 ears. If you order $50 worth you get 50 ears, etc., ete.

We have more than 50 bushels of the finest Pop Corn we have ever seen and we are going to give it away as long as it lasts. This is the only popcorn that matured a crop in our locality this year. It was planted June 20th and was cut down by frost September 10th, just 80 days. Nearly every kernel will either grow or pop. If you do not want popcorn for premium, we will present three gladiolas bulbs or three narcissus bulbs free with orders of $2.00. An order of $10 will be entiled to 15 bulbs, etc., etc.

Varieties of Roses

Crimson Rambler.—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape. Often twenty-five to thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

Coquette des Alpes—White center slightly shaded with carmine; flowers finely formed, vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

General Washington—Brilliant, rosy carmine, large double, fine form and effective; free bloomer. 25c each.

Gloria de Margotten—25c each.

John Hopper—Deep rose, with crimson center; large fine form; profuse bloomer. 25c each.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

La France—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

Madame Plantier—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

Coq. des Blanches—White sometimes tinted with blush, medium size; very full, somewhat flattened; very pretty.

Fisher Holmes—25c each.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer, fragrant, hardy, strong grower, very prolific. 25c each.

Baby Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Yellow Rambler, White Rambler—25c each.

Alfred Colomb—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine, globular form. Extremely fragrant; fine sort. 25c each.

American Beauty—Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

Anna de Diesbach—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double, very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c.

Caprice—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

Earl of Dufferin—25c each.

Magna Charta—25c each.

Marshal P. Wilder—(See illustration.) Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c.

Margaret Dickson—Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, well shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety. 25c each.

Mrs. John Laing—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

Paul Neyron—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

Persian Yellow—50c each.

Prince Camille de Rohan—25c.

Salet (Moss)—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud. 25c each.

Crested Moss—25c each.

Blanche Moreau (Moss)—25c each.

Blue Rambler—A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type but a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except geese, at 2.50 per single bird, male or female, and $6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandottes ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

SPECIAL SURPLUS SALE—We have about 100 White Wyandotte Pullets and Cockerels and 25 Colored Muscovy Ducks and Drakes, our own growing, for sale now. Best stock, at $2.50 per bird. Our strain of White Wyandottes and Muscovy Ducks is unsurpassed.

White Wyandottes—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Black Wyandottes are similar to the other Wyandottes except the plumage, which is greenish black. They are very hardy and fine layers of a large brown

White Wyandottes

egg. Bottoms of feet are yellow and with their black coat and red combs are very attractice. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $4.25 per 60.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—"The farmer's fowl," is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs from best matings, $2.00 per 15; $4.00 per 30; $10.00 per 100. Other matings, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

White Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorns—If large white eggs are of the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds; the hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

S. C. Buff Leghorns—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

R. C. White Leghorns—Fast becoming popular because of their white plumage, yellow legs and low rose combs. They are very attractive and noted for their large white eggs. Our breeder of this variety is Mr. L. H. Perry, who has been a prominent winner at the large shows in many different States. Eggs from best exhibition matings, $2.00 per 15, $10.00 per 100. Eggs from other grand birds, but not the best, $1.25 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.50 per 100.

S. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

R. C. Brown Leghorns—Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

R. C. and S. C. Black Minorcas—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.25 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Light Brahmas—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $5.00 per 100.

Rhode Island Reds—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at

S. C. White Leghorns

any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2.00 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Anconas—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Price, 15 eggs, $1.50; 30 for $2.50; 100 for $7.00.

R. C. White Leghorns

Buff Orpingtons—The Orpingtons are the latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The combs are single and of medium size. The standard weight of cocks is 10 pounds, cockerels, 8½ pounds; hens, 8 pounds; pullets, 7 pounds. This breed is becoming very popular in America. Eggs, $2.00 per 15; $3.00 per 30; $7.00 per 100.

Black Orpingtons—$3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30; $10.00 per 100.

White Orpingtons—(Crystal White)—$3.00 per 15; $5.00 per 30; $10.00 per 100.

S. C. Black Minorcas

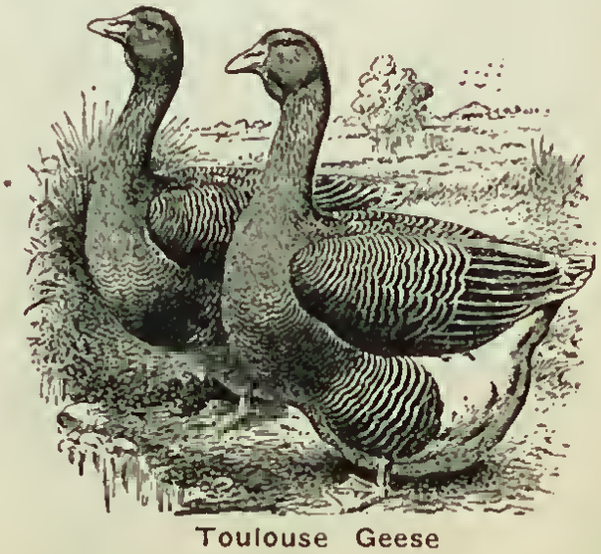
Houdans—$1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $6.00 per 100.

Columbian Wyandottes—$3.00 per 15.

Pekin Ducks—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, $2.00 per 11; $3.75 per 22.

Pekin Ducks

Colored Muscovy Ducks are very profitable. They are very hardy and drakes often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Our eggs are extra choice, coming from a breeder who has won in many of the large shows. The birds are blue-black with white markings. These ducks do not quack like other ducks and roost in houses with hens. It takes five weeks to hatch the eggs. Price of eggs, $2.00 per 11; $3.75 per 22; $15.00 per 100.



Toulouse Geese

Embden Geese are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, $2.50 per 6; $5.00 per 12.

Toulouse Geese—These geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back a dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. This combination of colors presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 50c each; 6 for $2.50; 12 for $5.00.

Berry Crates and Baskets

We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36-quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets — Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, $4.00 for 1,000. Special prices on larger lots.

Flower and Vegetable Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

Early Branching Asters—In separate or mixed colors. 25c per doz.

Late Branching Asters—Same as above (from Vick's seeds). 25c per dozen.

Verbenas—In mixtures. 5c each; per dozen, 50c.

Petunias—Ruffled Giants in mixture. 5c each; dozen, 50c.

Tomato Plants—Earliana, Stone, etc. Dozen, 25c; 100, $1.50.

Cabbage Plants—Early and late varieties. 50c per 100; 1000 rates on application.

Celery White Plume—50c per 100.

Dahlia Bulbs—In mixture, 5c each; dozen, 50c.

Gladiolus Bulbs—Standard mixture, 50c per dozen.

A Plate of the New Oswego Apple.

The Oswego Apple

This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy apple, except color, which instead of being streaked like the Spy, is of a beautiful, deep, clear red. It is the most beautiful apple I have ever seen, and others tell me the same. It was discovered by D. D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted Mr. Tryon's attention. The discovery was made nine years ago and the young tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since then, nine successive crops.

The fruit averages the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful, clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburg and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to think that the new variety is a cross of the Spy and Spitzenburg. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has a flavor suggesting a cross of Spy and Spitz. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The apples are exceptionally fine in appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attract the greatest attention. While the season is about the same as the Spy, they are somewhat longer keepers. We have shown them at meetings of the Western New York Horticultural Society and of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and everybody is enthusiastic of their future. We offer 1,500 trees this spring, 2-year-old, fine trees, at $1.00 each, $7.50 per dozen.

Northern Spy Apple—20c each; $15.00 per 100.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED

From the Seed Balls—Headquarters Stock

Millions never saw a potato seed ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This remarkable seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.

Photo of Potato Seed Balls, natural size. It is from these that all valuable new varieties of potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct seedling potatoes from the Seed Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones.

Read these extracts from customers' letters:

"I grew 101 potatoes from one plant of your potato seed. Every plant was a different kind." MRS. ELLEN KEENER.

"I raised 50 hills from one packet, many kinds and colors; some early, some late; 94 potatoes in one hill." J. H. SKINNER.

"Your remarkable potato seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russett and black potatoes." W. M. JOHNSON.

"Your potato seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one packet, the finest I ever saw." C. E. FLINT.

"I grew 45 lbs. of seedling potatoes from one packet. I expect wonders from them next year." THOS. LUCAS.

Packet, 15c, 2 for 25c, 5 for 50c, 10 for $1.00.

Address, L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, N. Y.

"Farmer on the Strawberry"

"Worth its weight in Gold" to any berry grower or person who contemplates growing berries. The results of a life time experience in growing berries, by Lawrence J. Farmer, "The Strawberry Man," of Pulaski, N. Y. Third edition, 100 pages with cover, profusely illustrated with over forty fine half-tone pictures, and all printed on nice book paper. Should be in every fruit grower's library. This is the third edition of this valuable little book, revised and brought down to date. We could fill a good sized volume with the letters from people who have read former editions and become successful in growing strawberries.

Some of the Topics Treated

Origin of the Strawberry
The Different Species
Who Ought to Grow Strawberries
The Profits of Strawberries
Strawberry Culture as a Side Issue
Location of the Strawberry Bed
Preparation of the Soil
Plants and How to Procure Them
Taking Up and Fixing Plants Ready to Set
What to Do With Plants from the Nursery
Setting Out the Plants
Hand Cultivation
Horse Cultivation
Training of the Runners
The Sex of the Strawberry
Fertilizers for Strawberries
Insect Enemies of the Strawberry
Fungous Diseases
Winter Protection
Spring Care of Plants
Protection from Frosts
Picking and Marketing
"The New Strawberry Culture"
Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants
Pickers and How to Get Them
The Question of Help
The Variety Question
Growing Exhibition Berries
Raspberry Culture
Blackberry Culture
Currant and Gooseberry Culture
Questions and Answers
Wintering Strawberries
How to Prolong Strawberry Season
What Is a Good Day's Work?
Covering Strawberry Plants With Earth
The Fellow Who Kills the Market
The Strawberry is a Modern Fruit
New Ground for Strawberries
Picking Berries on Shares
Teach Others to Do It
Weeding Strawberry Beds in Spring
The Woes of the Introducer
Cultural Directions for Beginners
"Fall Bearing Strawberries"
How Fall Strawberries Differ from Other Kinds
Treatment of Fall Strawberries
Picking Fall Strawberries
Marketing Fall Strawberries
Our Experience With Fall Strawberries in 1910 and 1911
Mulching and Frost Protection
Cost of Growing Fall Strawberries
Yields and Returns
Varieties of Fall Strawberries
How to Produce New Varieties
Some Observations
What Will the Outcome Be?
Exhibiting Strawberries at Fairs, Exhibitions and the Like
Testimonials from Leading Authorities
Practical Suggestions on Marketing Berries
Strawberries for Christmas
"The Man With the Hoe"

Price of "Farmer on the Strawberry," 25c postpaid. Money back if it does not please you. To those who order $2.00 or more worth of plants from our catalogue, we will send the book for only 15c. When your order amounts to $5.00 or more, we send the book absolutely free.

The Originator of the Francis and Americus, Mr. Rockhill, orders 20 Copies of "Farmer on the Strawberry."

Grundy County, Iowa, March 11th, 1912.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your letter is at hand, also the copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." Have looked the work through pretty carefully and am much pleased with it. The pictures show the true type of each variety. Your instructions on the care and treatment of everbearing varieties are the best ever written.

I might be able to sell a few copies of your book, at any rate, I would like to send copies to a few friends and customers. Enclosed find check for $10. Take pay for the copy sent and forward by mail as many copies as you can afford to. Yours very truly.

H. ROCKHILL.

If the Old Book Pleased Him, What Would He Think of the New?

Madison, Wis., December 21st, 1910.

Dear Mr. Farmer—Some months ago I secured your Strawberry book and have studied it carefully, as I have everything else that I could get on the subject. The information gained from your book I consider far and away beyond everything else that I have studied. S. W. MERRICK,

(Secy. and Gen. Mgr., Wisconsin Rubber Co.)

WE WILL SEND THIS BOOK ON APPROVAL

You need not pay for it until you get it, read it and are satisfied with it. Could anything be more fair?

If you will sign your name and give your full address on the coupon below, we will mail you a copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry," for your inspection and approval. When you look it over and see what it is, you can either send us the price (25c) or remail it to us. We do not wish to force it upon you. So confident are we, however, that you will be pleased, that we make this liberal offer, trusting to your honor to do the fair thing by us. If you keep it, it costs you 25c; if you return it, it only costs you the return postage, 3c.

Please fill out the coupon to-day, as we are anxious that you be put in touch with the information that it contains at once. It will surely make you a more prosperous berry grower.

Mr. Farmer says: "I would like to have a copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry' placed in the home of every berry grower in America. If I could afford it, I would give every berry grower a free copy."

The publishers of Farm Journal sent Mr. Farmer a nice check for the story of the fall strawberries which they have published under the title of "Fall Bearing Strawberry Secrets." The same material about the fall bearing strawberries is also printed in the book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," along with all the other information about strawberries of all kinds.

Please sign the attached coupon and mail to us at once. The book will go to you in next mail.

Cut Coupon Off at This Line

USE THIS COUPON TO GET "FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY" ON APPROVAL

.....1914.

L. J. FARMER, Publisher of "Farmer on the Strawberry," Pulaski, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Please send me, postage paid, one copy of "Farmer of the Strawberry" for inspection and approval. If after looking it over carefully I conclude to keep it, I will send you 25c (in stamps, money order or cash). If I do not keep it, I will return it within three days, in the same envelope that it came in, paying postage (3c) for its return. I also claim the right to get the book for only 15c, provided I send in an order for goods to the amount of $2.00 or more, and absolutely free if my order amounts to $5.00 or more. Signed,

Name.....

Address.....

.....

No.....

Fall Bearing Strawberry Seeds

We saved the seeds of 100 quarts of tho fall bearing strawberries in the summer of 1912 and offered them to our patrons in our catalogue for 1913. These were the first and only genuine fall bearing strawberry seeds of the new American kinds that have been offered for sale. The demand was good and we sold a large number of packets. Only a few reported poor results with them and this was due to unfavorable conditions. Several reported very fine results. One party told me at the State Fair that he grew enough plants to supply his own and a neighbor with enough plants for a family garden. The seeds were very fertile; nearly every seed would grow if planted and treated properly. Most people would plant them too deeply. They must be planted very shallow and treated much like tomato seeds and young plants. To test the vitality of my seeds and to see what could be done with them, I gave our leading florist,

Strawberry seeds grow on outside of the Berry

Mr. Bert Mitchell of Pulaski, N. Y., a packet of them to test out. He planted them in his greenhouse the last of February and picked ripe berries from some of the plants August 4th. This is as quick as tomatoes come from the seed. Mr. Mitchell transplanted them twice from the original seed bed, the last time into 2½-inch pots. When the plants were ready to put out in the open ground, about June 1st, they were quite sturdy little plants. They started to grow right along and soon begun to make new runners. Mr. Mitchell allowed all the runners to grow, and by fall he had a wide row of the plants that had all come from the seeds sown the last days of February. When I first read of Harlow Roekhill sowing seeds in window frames in February and picking ripe berries from these plants in August of the same year, it seemed almost incredible, but now I have proved that it can be done. They can be sown any time in the winter like tomato seeds and as fast as they crowd in the beds, we would transplant them farther apart, and finally into the open ground about June 1st. We would keep all the runners cut off the first year, except one or two from each plant, to be sure that the variety was not destroyed, in case a grub or something destroyed the original plant. If the runners are allowed to grow at will, the plants will not show their fruitfulness so pronounced and you will not be able to judge the value of the variety so accurately. It is impossible to detect all the qualities of a new seedling the first or second year, and we advise that the most promising of the seedlings be kept and tested for two or three years before deciding which to keep and which to discard. We do not advise buying these seeds in place of plants, as there is no dependence to put on the varieties. If you sow Americus seeds, it is no indication that you will get Americus plants. Most every seedling will be different, it may be better and it may be inferior to its parent. The most of them will be inferior, but a few may be very promising and the experiment is interesting. This is how new varieties of strawberries are originated, by sowing the seeds of crosses of two or more kinds. This year we saved the seeds from nearly 200 quarts of berries. They are all mixed up, and come from Americus, Superb, Productive, Progressive, Autumn and Francis. It will be interesting to know what results in the line of new varieties will come from these seeds. It will be possible to grow new varieties yourself that may do better in your locality than the varieties already introduced. It will be possible for people in distant countries to get seeds of us and grow new varieties of fall bearing strawberries when it would be impossible to get plants of known varieties because of the distance. During the past year, we have sent these seeds into Corea, China, Japan and many other foreign countries. The man or woman who can grow a seedling that will surpass the Americus, Superb and Francis can be assured of a fortune if he will handle it right. It has cost us nearly $5,000.00 to get our stock of Americus and we would be only too willing to pay a good price for a berry that would beat it. I wish to repeat that I do not advise depending on these seeds alone for your supply of fall bearing strawberry plants, they may disappoint you. You may not be skillful enough to get the seeds to grow, but certainly it is a pleasant and interesting experiment Price 25c per packet of about 500 seeds; 5 packets for $1.00.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 27th, 1913.

The Senator Dunlap strawberry plants arrived this evening and I inclose check. Hope they will do as well as those you sent me last spring.

O. S. COBURN.

San Diego, California, Dec. 22d, 1913.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Inclosed please find $1.00 for which please send 5 packets of Fall Bearing strawberry seeds. The seeds I got last spring have done so well that I want to continue. I have about 100 plants, very strong and thrifty; about half are bearing fruit. Yours truly,

SOLON BRYAN.

Floral Park, N. Y., April 3d, 1913.

The strawberry seed has germinated well and the plants are coming along in fine shape.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS.

The Admiral Dewey Popcorn

As a boy, nothing tasted better to me than popcorn, and so far as popcorn is concerned, I am a boy again. Last year we planted a quantity of a new popcorn that we got hold of and it gave us such fine results that we offered it to our customers the past spring. We made many sales and the results with it were favorable. This popcorn, which we have named the "Admiral Dewey," is a dwarf rice variety, producing two or three ears to the stalk. The stalks are dwarfish, never growing over 3½ feet high. The ears and kernels are small and it is sure to pop. The past two years have been the most unfavorable years for corn in this locality that I have ever gone through. We planted about an acre of this corn the past spring about June 20th. It was so dry afterwards and until frost came in the fall that the corn had a hard time to come up. It struggled and struggled and finally was coming fine when a hard freeze that froze ice ½-inch thick occurred Sept. 10th. We let the corn stand and it hardened up, not a full crop, but a pretty good crop after all. We have about 50 bushels to sell and every kernel most will grow or pop. This popcorn has a different taste than the ordinary rice and is liked better than the rice by most people. It will be seen that it took but 80 days to get a fair crop this year, even with the disastrous drouth. We think this is unprecedented. In an ordinary season, it would mature two or three ears to most every stalk. The color is a beautiful golden yellow. We want all our customers to try this popcorn, especially those who find it difficult to mature ordinary popcorn in their locality. Price—whole ears—10c each; 5 for 25c, postpald; half-peck, 75c; peck, $1.25; half-bushel, $2.00; bushel, $3.50. Popcorn grows better when not shelled until a short time before planting. All our corn is shipped on the ear.

L. J. Farmer's Three "Kids," James, Helen and Mattie, After the Last Strawberries, November 11th, 1910. Nearly a Foot of Snow Had Fallen.

A Valuable New Variety of Oats—"COUNT PULASKI"

Our town was named after Count Pulaski, a Polish patriot who came to our country during the Revolutionary War and offered his services to Washington. He was killed at the siege of Savannah in 1799. We have named the new oat which we offer this year for the first time "Count Pulaski," and we believe that we could not find a more appropriate name.

While it is not generally known, it is a fact, however, that the most of the new and valuable varieties of oats originate in Sweden. The climate of that country is cool and unusually favorable for the full development of this particular kind of grain. The government carries on experiments with oats and has supervision over the establishment in that country which makes it a specialty to test and originate new varieties of oats. A friend of mine while on a trip to Sweden, came across the new oat which we have named Count Pulaski and selected it as the best one out of a long list of new varieties. After he had made

the selection, the official in charge made it known to our friend, through the American Consul, that he had picked out the very best variety in the collection. We have tested this oat for several years and can say that we have quite a knowledge of oats and we consider the Count Pulaski not only the best kind of oat in Sweden but also the best kind that we have ever seen in America. We have about 500 bushels to sell at the following prices: One lb., postpaid, 25c; half-peck, 50c; peck, 75c; half-bushel, $1.25; bushel, $2.00; 10 bushels, $15.00. Sacks free. Sample packet, 10c.

Come to Fragaria to Live.

Our place is located one mile south of Pulaski. We are within a stone's throw of the corporate limits. Our farm borders on the new state road from Pulaski to Syracuse. We have named our place "Fragaria," which is the Latin or scientific name for strawberry. This little suburb of Pulaski is getting to be quite a settlement. We have just completed a new office and boarding house 30 by 52 feet, four stories, for the accommodation of help and our constantly increasing business. We would sell lots to parties who would come and build houses and locate here. We are in constant need of help and we invite desirable men and women to come and locate with us. Write us for further information. Address

L. J. FARMER,
Fragaria Nurseries, Pulaski, N. Y.

Fruit Trees

We can supply standard varieties of Apple Trees at 20c each, $15 per 100; Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, 30c each, $25 per 100; Peach Trees, 20c each, $15 per 100.

Forest Trees

Hardy Catalpa and Black Locust, four to five feet, 20c each, $15 per 100. Correspond with us for prices on forest tree seedlings of all kinds.

Flowering Shrubs

Berberry, Spirae, Dogwood, Honeysuckle, Snowberry, Witch Hazel, Calycanthus, Hydrangeas, Deutzias, Golden Elder, Indigo Berry, Lilacs, Mahonia, Syringas, Snowballs, etc., etc., 25c each, $2.50 per dozen.

Fresh Picked Berries and Fruits

We will supply strawberries (fresh picked) in June and early July at 12 to 15c per qt. Crates hold 32 qts. Fall bearing strawberries in July, August, September and October, 25c per qt., 32 qts. or over 20c per qt. Red raspberries, 20c per qt. Correspond for prices on cherries in July, and peaches, plums, pears and apples in September and October.

Hardy Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Grown for us at Young's Island, S. C., in the open fields and ready to ship now or at any time during the winter, by express. Varieties—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Flat Dutch. Price $2.00 per 1000; 5000, $7.50; 10000, $12.50. Crates hold 500 to 2000 plants. Must be shipped before May 1st. Field grown cabbage plants (our own growing) in May, June and July, same price as the hardy frost proof plants.

Please Order In Lots of Twenty-five

Our plants are nearly all tied in bunches of 25 plants to the bunch and if we break a bunch to fill an order for a dozen plants it makes a bother, so we request all patrons to order in 25s or multiples of 25. It is not much work to fill an order of 100 plants and put in 25 each of four kinds, but it is much more work to break bunches and put in 12 plants each of 8 kinds to make out the 100. This is why we list most everything in lots of 25 instead of by the dozen.

Fertilizers and Spraying Materials

We can supply commercial fertilizers in small lots, also in ton and carload lots at lowest prices. We sell a first-class mixed fertilizer for berries at $2.00 per 100. We also sell Bordeax mixture (prepared) Lime-Sulphur and other spraying materials. Correspond for prices.

Hagerstown, Md., March 2d, 1913.
I received the plants to-day in good condition.
MRS. SARAH E. GIBSON.

Morgantown, N. C., May 5th, 1913.
Received card and parcel post containing 50 plants of the Americus. These plants are in good condition and we are glad to get them.
A. C. SPRINGS & CO.

Vineland, N. J., June 24th, 1913.
I wish to thank you for your prompt attention to my last order. All of the 28 fall bearing strawberries are living and most all of the common ones
MISS ISABELLA A. JEWEL.

Peet, Wis., May 3d, 1913.
Plants came Tuesday. Planted and are starting fine.
H. O. KRUSCHKE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 19th, 1913.
Our order, No. 20236, received O. K. Much pleased with same.
L. A. DAVIS.

Dickerson, Md., June 10th, 1913.
The baskets came in due time and in good condition and were first-class. Am much pleased with them, also raspberry plants.
S. Y. REMSBURG.

Kingston, Ont. Canada, June 23d, 1913.
The strawberry plants I got of you last week are doing fine, every one growing.
A. GILBERT.

Opportunity, Wash., Oct. 23d, 1913.
The berry plants I have purchased of you have all done splendidly. I have never seen such fine black caps as the Plum Farmer. We are very enthusiastic over our Hastings potatoes and Plum Farmer raspberries.
C. B. WEAVER.

Farmington, N. M., Oct. 22d, 1913.
Shipment of berry plants and grape vines reached me several days ago. The postmistress said the package had laid in the office a week or more, but the packing was still quite damp.
WALTER WESTON.

Charles City, Iowa, May 17th, 1913.
The strawberry plants came through all O. K. They are real good plants, strong and look like all of them would grow all right.
J. S. B. COOK.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 15th, 1913.
Received the order, No. A-1231, in good condition. Plants are fine and am well pleased with them.
M. E. HENRY.

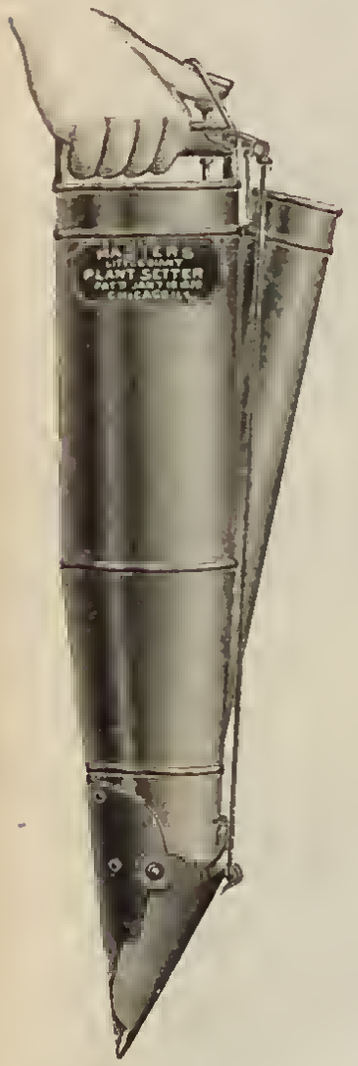
Newburg, W. V., May 22d, 1913.
I received the strawberry plants the 16th in fine condition. Haven't heard of anyone buying fall bearing plants about here, so I want to surprise my neighbors.
MARY E. MAY.

Showhegan, Me., May 24th, 1913.
I am in receipt of strawberry plants recently ordered from you, in first-class condition, and they are about the finest lot of plants I ever bought.
E. E. STURTEVANT.

Clearfield, Pa., May 23d, 1913.
I received shipment of strawberry plants to-day. They came in fine shape. Your plants are the finest I have received this year.
RUSSELL C. FULTON.

St. Peter, Minn., May 17th, 1913.
On the 16th I received a package of Francia strawberry plants and they are in good condition and good plants.
R. B. DAMREN.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter



The Only Hand Mechanical Plant Setter on the Market

is built on scientific principles throughout. Its conical jaws are made of heavy sheet steel and the main body or water reservoir and plant tube of heavy tinned plate. The water valve is of brass with rubber packing. The valve rod and trip spring are of steel wire; thumb button and other fittings are also of brass. The machine is well put together with rivets and solder and should last for years.

NO STOOPING WHEN USING IT

THEREFORE

NO LAME BACKS.

All Kinds of Plants such as

Cabbage, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Cauliflower,
Strawberries, Sweet Potatoes,
Sugar Beets, Etc.,

Are Set in Water and Covered

AT ONE OPERATION

The plant roots are put down to the proper depth below the surface where the ground is cool and damp. You never have to wait for a shower; plants may be safely set out when large enough, regardless of the weather—no matter how dry and dusty the ground may be.

Every Farmer and Truck Grower Should Have One.

Any man, with very little practice can easily set out 7,000 to 10,000 plants each day. Our planter maintains a record of over 998 plants to grow from each 1,000 set. Use Liquid Fertilizer to set with if possible. This will insure a quick start and a strong growth. (See testimonials.)

Printed instructions for making and using Home-made Liquid Fertilizer at no cost but your own work to prepare it, sent free with each Plant Setter, also full directions how to operate it goes with every machine. Money refunded in case this Planter fails to do all we claim for it.

This Planter will save its cost a dozen times over in a season—is light and pleasant to work with—and its price within reach of every grower.

Weight when empty, 4½ lbs.; wrapped and crated ready for shipment, 6 lbs.

PRICE, EACH, $4.00

Wholesale Prices in Lots of One Dozen or More.

L. J. FARMER,

AGENT FOR MASTERS PLANTER CO.
Pulaski, N. Y.

ORDER SHEET—Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego County N. Y.

Please forward by.....
State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight

Exp. or Frt. Office.....

Name .....

Post Office .....

County .....State .....

R. R. or Exp. Line.....

Forward on or about.....

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order $.....

Exp. Money Order $.....

Draft or Check $.....

Cash $.....

Stamps $.....

Total $.....

Date .....

QUANTITY	VARIETIES	PRICE	

IDAHO.
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"ROYAL PURPLE"
RASPBERRY

STRAWBERRIES IN CORN CUTTING TIME
OCT. 10TH 1912